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Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

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E. P. ROBERTSON, Acting Collector.
Tanna Collector's Office, 19th September 1862.

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W. LOUDON, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 24th September 1862.

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Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 5,700 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	2½ pr. ct.	Par.
o. New £20 shares	87-4-4	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 disct.
ManockjiPittysSpinning& Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 425 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 225 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
" Loan 1835-36 }	94½ to 91½
" Loan 1842-43 }	
" Loan 1854-55 }	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLIN, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 12s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	Nominal.
To China	} Nominal.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (23RD SEPTEMBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 430 to 435
Old Surat	" 435 to 440
Old Dholleras, and Bhownugger	" 445 to 450
Old Oomrawuttee	" 435 to 438
Old Compta	" 430 to 435
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 595 to 600
Old Bussee, and Nuggur	" 425 to 428
Old Vurval	" 420 to 422
Khandeish	" 415 to 420
Old Porutchee	" 425 to 427
Old Accote	" 445 to 450
Old Mangalore	" 425 to 430
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,565.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	7-6 to 7-6½ per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	8¼ to 8½ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	38 to 39 nominal. / 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	28 to 29

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
on demand		
On Scotland do.	} 1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

September 6th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Ditto sight	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	...... 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	"	
" 3 do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	"	
" 2 do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	"	
" 1 do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	"	
" On demand	...... 1s. 11½d.	"	
On Scotland do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	"	
On Ireland do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	} 1s. 11½d.	"	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, at May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
" 3 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
On demand	
On Scotland	} 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 22	Nassree	Box	Zanzibar 7 Sept.
23	Columbian (s)	Skottowe	Hongkong 28 Aug.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Sept. 23	Mary Stenhouse	Finlay	Liverpool.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Negotiator*, A. Hockins bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Wings of the Wind*, for London.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Byrkby.—400 boxes Wax Candles, 8 cases Beads, 10 cases Copper, 12 cases Brass Sheets, 1 case Millinery, 4 cases Perfumery, 4 cases Needles, 140 boxes Soap, 11 kegs Ham; 52 packages Piece Goods, 140 bales Yarn, 200 boxes Glass Mounting; 1 case Saddlery, 8,677 packages Iron, 36 cases Beer, 3 cases Glass Ware, and some packages Merchandise, contents unknown.

From London.

Gloriana.—4,100 kegs Spelter, 60 cases Copper Sheets, 10 cases Tobacco, 50 cases Brandy 354 cases Wine and Spirit, 1 case Pianoforte, 125 casks Beer, 20 boxes Clocks, 3,180 Copper Plates, 1 box Weights, 11,113 packages Iron, 30 cases Acid, 5 casks China-Ware, 200 casks Ale, 151 cases Brass Sheets, 325 barrels Alum, and some packages of Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—89 packages Coffee, 107¼ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Soomar Khan Mahomed and Co.

Wings of the Wind.—104 cases Common Cowdies, 287 cwt., Dewchund Enderjee.; 100 packages Cloves, 125 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hosen.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Euroclydon.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Treebhovun Jugjeevun; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Assaree Vassiee; 170 bales Cotton, 595 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman; 360 bales Cotton, 1,260 cwt., Eduljee, Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Fulcher and Co.

Sir John Lawrence.—43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co.; 71 bales Cotton, 248½ Tulsidass Nurseydass; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Mooljee Heerjee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Neosy Curumsy.

Hahnemon.—7½ bales Wool, 10½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Peerless.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Rowan Tree.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Permanund Moolchund.

Beeston Castle.—32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Aaron Brown.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Lady Havelock.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Canjee Hemraz.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangeer Jusawara.

For Siam.

Nurbudda.—11 bales E. Piece Goods, 451 corges, Cursondass Vuruzdass.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Salsette.*—2 boxes Silver Dollars, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box Country Handkerchieves and Piece Goods, Hajee Moosa Joosub; 66 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Star.—125 Robins Copra, 197 cwt., Hajee Esmall Seedic.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box China Silk Piece Goods, 50 pieces, Chooneeram Jusraz.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—6 chests Cashmeer Shawls, 110 pieces, Abeerchund Currumchund; 3 cases C. Shawls, 82 pieces, Sewnathroy Panalall; 10 chests C. Shawls, 130 pieces, Saledin Golum Hosen.

Steamer *Salsette.*—5 cases C. Shawls, 45 pieces, Govindram Hurdutroy; 1 case C. Shawls, 14 pieces, Cumaloodin Husamoodin; 1 case C. Shawls, 5 pieces, Shaik Jumaloodin Hosamoodin Cumaloodin.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle),	
*346 Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb)	River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trallope	Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205 Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat)	River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49 Norbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
201 Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
385 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 brigantine),	Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertise for sale.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For LONDON.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.
944 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

For LIVERPOOL.
1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.(c. l. Sept. 18)
1003 Azuline, Mauson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 5)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1306 Inkerman—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 16)
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 9)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 19)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jemsetjee &Co. (c. l. July 29)
871 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1090 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Sept. 6)
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
836 Victoria Bridge, Peninston—Ritchie & Co.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

For ADEN AND SUEZ.
940 Malta, (s), King. (c. l. Sept. 23)

For FALMOUTH.
492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschkie & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

For MARSEILLES
407 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

For HAVRE.
1006 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

For AKYAB.
847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.

For CHINA, &c.
965 Salsette, (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

For PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
261 Dadloy—Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 15)

For KURRACHEE.
425 Tilly (s), Pike—C. and B. S. N. Company. c.l. Sept. 16)

For CALCUTTA.
293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmall Sidick(c.l. Aug. 27)
508 Kossuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadia. (c. l. May 12)
600 Star, Thomas—Tudor Ice Company. (c. l. Sept. 18)
1250 Witch of the Wave—Bramhall & Co.

NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
230 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
97 Aumasthool, Reyman, L. D. Padua—H. A. L. Cadoo.
700 Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie.—Henderson & Co.
1360 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
435 Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.
650 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co.
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis.
1057 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1108 James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 James Livsay, W. C. Broad—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
766 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.—H. Sidick Dossal.
Nassree, S. A. Box.
391 Nurbudda, J. S. Tower—Cursondass Varzdass.
705 Phatel Barrey, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jaukins.
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Cook—Wallace & Co.
680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMER.

1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
656 Phoebe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

BOURBON.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
710 Ukko

NOT FIXED.
650 Clara, Peters
494 Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.
1070 Helnellyn, Dalison.
Magna Bona—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
400 Ark. March 18
731 Brandon, Umfreville.
936 City of Carlisle, Peutreath. July 16
783 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 17
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 15
766 Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 7
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.
558 Duke of Northumberland, Brown.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin. Grey & Co. July 29.
826 Eloisa, Philpot. Aug. 5
892 Edwin Fox. Maclean.
766 Empress of India, Thompson. Peel Cassels & Co. June 30
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 24
518 General Havelock, Spowart. Aug. 5
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour Aug. 19
Hornet, Prynn.
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen—D. H. Cama & Co. June 20
876 Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 4
694 Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 12
591 Southern Cross, Bristow.
1044 Star of India, Morris. August 2
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed July 24

FROM LIVERPOOL.
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers. June 25
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. June 18
1006 Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 10
1094 Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 5
519 Early Dawn, A. Yule—Coupland & Co.
1239 Cimber, Kepperholdt—Martin Young & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates Co. June 16
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. July 15
1268 Feronia Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1564 Harmonides, Moran—Ewart, Latham & Co. June 19
818 Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co. July 18
1194 Herald, Smellie.
952 Indian Queen—Lawrence & Co. July 29
642 Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co.
1104 Malakoff, Harris. Aug. 5
650 Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.
951 Mornington.
1075 Natolia, Macguire—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 14
1081 Palinurus, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co. July 11
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co. June 10
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.
1272 Protector, Clarke. Aug. 18
1337 Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.
578 Ralston, Macfarlane—W. & A. Graham & Co. June 18
906 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers. June 17
483 St. Cobden, Randall.
980 Sibery, McAulay. May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. June 30
1160 Talavera, Brown—Coupland & Co.
983 Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.
1785 Tudor, Wherland.
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom Hunter & Co. Aug. 2

FROM BORDEAUX.
255 Dartagnan, Groult—Robert Frith & Co. Aug.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.
1030 Albatross, Pollock.
1340 Amoor, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 14
1118 Express, Kelly—John Clover & Co. April 21
1206 H. S. Soule. Aug. 5
1045 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost, arrived at Aden 4th Sept.
850 Clarendon, Martin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
810 James Jardine, Lermont.. April 24
1083 Magnolia, Beynn. July 29

FROM NEWCASTLE.
858 Bucephalus, Black.

FROM STOCKHOLM.
358 Celeritas—Volkart Brothers.
350 Diana—Volkart Brothers.

FROM CARDIFF.
795 Cambay, Wilson.
427 Enterprise, Haynes.
814 Lucy and Harriet.

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.
998 Athaletæ, Potter.
1059 Charles, Pollybank.
712 Speedwell, Willy.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.
1260 Earl of Elgin.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
869 Albert Edward, Mason arrived at Aden 6th Sept.
Emma, McKenzie. Aug. 11
758 Jane, D. Cooper (put back)
642 Zemindar. July 27
985 Patterson, Lumble. Aug. 11

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
665 John Bright, (str.) Thatcher C. M. S. N. Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.
486 Harriet Humble, Pearson. July 29
333 Mogul, McTeggart. Aug. 2

FROM THE CLYDE.
629 Caledonian, Mcmillan. June 28
917 Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
930 General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 27
462 Ino, Mactie—W. Nicol & Co. May 1
710 Kurrachee—Finlay, Clark & Co. Aug. 2
799 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 15
761 Sailor, Prince. July 28
640 Sarah, Love.
650 Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FROM CHINA.
1499 Boston Light (A).
1060 Iskundershah.

FROM ADEN.
Carnatic.

FROM CALCUTTA.
879 Bombay Merchant.
Clifton.
1311 Crusader.
577 Delhi.
1010 Earl of Clare.
Fort William. Aug. 28
760 Gem of the Ocean (A)—S. Hobart & Co. Aug. 20 (put back)
393 Good Success.
1312 Knight Errant.
2075 Norway. (A).
1031 Speedy Stranack. Aug. 16
1455 Simla.
3000 Simla, (s)—P. & O. Co.
1650 Tasmania.

FROM MADRAS.
Anna Henderson—Robinson & Co.

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.
1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.
738 Akbar. (Troops) July 18
761 Chimera, Moor. Aug. 7
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
1017 Helvellyn—Fleming & Co. May 21
496 Hunter, Searle. April 10
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co. July 9
478 P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering. July 1
682 Velocity, Shrewsbury

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.
768 Yarra.

FROM LEITH.
1155 Frenchman, Galloway.

FROM CLYDE.
623 Mauritius.

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
656 Charlotte Jane, March.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 11, Ship *Sebastian Cabot*, R. Morgan, from Sydney 15th June.

Ship *Nussur Mujeed*, Nakhuda, from Jeddah, 21st July; touched at Malabar 26th August.

Barque *Dudblook*, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—Sept. 17, H. M. Steamer *Odin*, Lord John Hay, C.B., to Calcutta.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Tanner, Lieut. O. V., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Carpendale, Lieut. M. M., late 30th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Graham, Lieut. and Adjutant G., 33rd Regt., on private affairs, to Poona.
Easton, Lieut. F., 33rd Regt., on private affairs, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 23rd September 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, will re-assemble to-morrow, at 6½ A.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd September 1862.

Assistant Apothecary Clancy, of the Gun-boat *Hugh Rose*, having been relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, is to be discharged to the shore with instructions to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General, Presidency Division and Indian Navy.

Assistant Apothecary Roan, supernumerary, on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Hugh Rose*, as part complement.

Mr. E. Flynn, 1st Class N. T. Engineer, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of his health.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

IT is not definitely settled that Her Majesty's 104th go to Lucknow; but they will be relieved at Meerut by Her Majesty's 90th Foot. It is the intention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to form a large infantry camp, composed of four of Her Majesty's Regiments of the Line, at Lucknow, on the principle of the camp at Aldershott.—*Mofussilite, Sept.* 16.

UNPLEASANT rumors have reached us of certain gambling transactions at Simla, and that several officers, eight in number, (and amongst them some officers of rank and position) have been ordered to join their respective regiments and commands immediately. It is not our intention to make any remarks upon this matter until the whole of the "facts," as *proved*, are before us.—*Id.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

KATTYWAR.

SIR,—As Government are now sending a new Political Agent to Kattywar and one in no way imbued with any of the old habits and ways of politicals who have mostly been in the province for the last 15 or 20 years, would it not be a good opportunity to also introduce a Moolk Sherista into the province for the use of the different Chiefs &c. I am aware that it may be said that there is a Moolkh Sherista and that a copy of the same has been sent to Government, but here I beg to say that there is no such thing, but that the paper which may have been sent to Government purporting to be such was simply a set of rules that were drawn up by Colonel Lang before he left the province, with the intention of asking the opinion of the different Karbarees on them, and if possible getting them adopted so as to simplify as far as possible the administration of justice. Mr. K. Forbes on asking for the Moolkh Sherista was, I believe, given these sets of rules and told that they were what were acted on in the province, and he sent a copy of them I hear to the Resident at Baroda. The copy however which was sent to Government had a few erasures made in it, if that judicial report does not speak false, and it would perhaps not be a bad plan for Government to compare what was sent to the Resident at Baroda with what was sent to itself.

That we have a right to make laws for this part of the world, may perhaps be thought by some a doubtful point, but that we have the right to see that the Chiefs rule their subjects fairly and without zoolum, cannot I fancy be disputed for one moment, and if then this is the case, I should imagine, we have also the right to make laws for their guidance when we find they have none, and not only that but to alter any that we may find oppressive and not conducive to the development of the resources of the country. The people of the country I know would be only too glad to see something of the kind done, and I imagine that some if not all, the Chiefs would also not be sorry; in fact there is but one class of people who would not like it, and that is the Vakeels, who are principally Nagurs, for were any thing done which would simplify matters, it would take away from their pockets as we know. Where disobedience of any order takes place or delay in carrying the order out occurs, it is entirely owing to this class of men. Let the Government take pity on Kattywar, and draw up laws for its future guidance, and let a copy of them be given to the new Political Agent to report upon as to how far they can be carried out after he has been here some little time in the province, and let also Government with a view to obtaining the opinions of the people on this matter, print what rules they purpose making, and let them get to the hands of the people and ascertain what they think of the matter, which could be easily done. I imagine if people not connected with the Agency were allowed to write in, and let Government know what they hear regarding these rules from the different people they speak to, for that they will even get the opinion of the people through the officials, I much doubt, though they may and will get that of the Nagurs. The Ryots of Kattywar all look to the English Government as being their actual rulers, and they look to it for justice, for they say that they never get any from their Chiefs or rather the Karbarees, &c., of their Chiefs. Government need fear no feeling of discontent arising among the Ryots, if what I have proposed be done judiciously, and if all accounts of the new Political Agent are true, he is just the man to give such a measure to be carried out. If this plan of giving one set of laws to Kattywar be adopted together with measures taken to settle the boundary disputes and if the disputes of gerasses be settled as was some time ago proposed in your issue of the 22nd August, the province would, I feel certain, soon be a credit to Government in place of being as it now is a disgrace. But even allowing that the above is a case of interference, it is interfering in a way that no person can possibly find fault with, for it is not with a view to aggrandisement that we do this, but with a view of making a population of some 3,000,000 happy and contented.

GOGO.

September, 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At Small Colaba, the wife of Mr. C. Kail, of a Son, on the 23rd September.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 20th September, by the Rev. G. L. Fenton, Alfred Roberts, Esq., Civil Engineer, to Louisa Russell, second daughter of S. Hillman, Esq., late H. E. I. C. S.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 10th September, by the Revd. H. Moule, Captain George A. Bishop, H. M. 104th Bengal Fusiliers, nephew of the Earl of Lanesborough, to Annie Apcar, second daughter of the late A. A. Apcar, Esq.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES—

On the 11th September, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. W. B. Outtley, M.A. Mr. Julien Etienne, to Miss Sarah Jane Manning.

At Pulicat, by license, on the 12th September, by the Revd. John Guest, S. P. G., Revd. C. C. Shutie, to Victoria Maidman.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At the Fort, Kangra, on the 30th August, the wife of Captain John Bourchier, 81st Foot, of a son.

At Jheelum, on the 6th September, the wife of Captain F. T. Blunt, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

At Kherwarra, on the 3rd September, the wife of Wynyard Battye, Esq., Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE—

At Umballa, on the 6th September, by the Revd. Mr. Ellis, A. D. Grier, Esq., 89th Regiment, to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Henry Dinning, Esq., of Elford and Newlands, Northumberland.

DEATHS—

At Simla, on the 2nd September, of Typhus Fever, Walter S. Stuart, Officiating Superintendent of Government Telegraph, Punjab Circle, deeply regretted.

At Meean Meer, on the 7th September, of Cholera, Captain Robert F. Godby, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant 15th Bengal Cavalry, deeply regretted by his brother Officers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "MALTA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th September, at 2 o'clock P.M.

An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1862.

New Moon .... Wednesday 24d. 1h. 48.8m. A.M.
First Quarter ...... Tuesday 30d. 9h. 1.2m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	24		5 50	5 54	11 14	11 32	Date 22nd Sept. Time—9h. 0m. 0s.
Thur.	25		5 51	5 53	11 49	— 7	
Fri.	26	St. Cyprian, Abp.	5 51	5 52	— 25	— 44	
Sat.	27		5 51	5 51	1 04	1 23	
Sun.	28	15th Sunday after T.	5 51	5 50	1 42	2 3	
Mon.	29	St. Michael, or Michaelmas Day.	5 51	5 49	2 24	2 48	
Tues.	30	St. Jerome, C. B.	5 52	5 49	3 13	3 42	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 24th.—Charles I. dethroned, 1640.—Boerhaave died, 1738.
Thursday 25th.—Columbus' second voyage, 1492.—Lucknow relieved by General Havelock, 1857.
Friday 26th.—Holy Alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1815.
Saturday 27th.—West India Docks opened, 1797.
Sunday 28th.—Royal Exchange re-opened, 1669.—Battle of Busaco, 1810.
Monday 29th.—Russia declared war against Turkey, 1828.—Battle of Kars, 1855.
Tuesday 30th.—St. Thomas's Church built at Bombay, 1687.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept 6	KURRACHEE	Sept 16
AGRA	Sept 16	LAHORE	Sept 13
ALLAHABAD	Aug 29	LONDON	Aug 18
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	Aug 25
ALEXANDRIA	Aug 25	MADRAS	Sept 18
BANGALORE	Sept 9	MALTA	Aug 23
COCHIN	Sept 13	MEERUT	Sept 16
CALCUTTA	Sept 12	OUDH	Sept 13
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Sept 9
CEYLON	Sept 1	PENANG	Aug 9
DELHI	Sept 12	RANGOON	Aug 30
FRANCE	Aug 21	SUEZ	Aug 29
HONGKONG	Aug 10	SINGAPORE	Aug 17

THE
Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

THE Ryotwar,—the holding of the tenant cultivator,—is the great Institution of India. The attention of British senators, of Indian Governors, Counsellors, and Editors of Newspapers is directed to Legislative Assemblies, High Courts, Services, civil and military, covenanted and uncovenanted, Municipal Corporations, Chambers of Commerce, Planters' Associations, Universities, Colleges, and Mechanics' Institutes. These are all excellent things in their way and some of them essential to the constitution of society. But if all who appertain to these Institutions, which monopolize the attention of the enlightened classes, should cease to exist, they would not be missed, numerically, from a census of the population; yet while they and their proceedings engross the attention of the intellectual public, here and at home, the great Ryot Institution which comprehends, when we come to reckon millions as units, almost the whole population of India, is uncared for. The Institutions of the White ants, the habits and instincts of the solitary wasp and the cow dung beetle, have been studied and investigated by scientific men, and learned treatises written upon them; but that Institution which rules the temporal destinies of nearly 180 millions of the genus Homo is understood by few of the great or learned, and cared for by almost none. Yet it is the mightiest power in India, fixing these millions with irresistable force, in the same fossiliferous, undeveloping state in which they were before the commencement of the Christian era. It existed when the religion of Budh prevailed. It continued when Brahmanism obtained the ascendant. It was greatly honored in the days of Manû. It continued unsubverted by the Mahomedan conquest, and by all subsequent changes and revolutions, until the sons of Japhet took possession of the tents of Shem; and it continues to this day to rule the destinies of almost the whole population of India with undiminished power. British influence is fast destroying Brahminical influence, and is gradually transforming the Brahmans into a sort of Anglo-Hindoo hybrid. British skill and capital are traversing India with Railways and Telegraphic wires, supplanting false theories by facts, imaginations by realities, falsities by truths. British power has banished all other regal power from India, what is still called by that name having paled into a mocking semblance in the presence of the real thing. The Ryotwar alone, remains essentially unchanged. Dependent Rajahs, Revenue Collectors, Zemindars, Inamdars, have all been made to feel that their holding of what they call their own is dependent upon the *fiat* of a mightier although milder power than any that ever dictated laws to Hindoostan. The Ryot alone has held his tenure, strengthened rather than weakened, if changed at all. It is not dependent upon kings and potentates. They all, from the first conquerors of the original cultivators of Indian soil, to Britain itself, have practically recognized their dependence upon it and done homage to it. Beyond doing what its higher moral sense dictated to diminish the oppression and irregular exactions from which the cultivators suffered under native rule, Britain has not interfered with the Ryotwar Institution. It has left the Ryots and their system of land holding and cultivation unchanged, unimproved. Britain in all the greatness of its irresistible power-er has felt that this was something of more ancient standing than itself, of more deeply rooted power than its own; and it has hitherto shrunk from deliberately, intentionally, meddling with it. Lord Cornwallis in innocent, unconscious ignorance, passed an enactment years ago, which in certain districts ignored it, and seemed virtually to have annihilated it. Yet, strange to say, it has, even in these very districts, preserved to this day its vitality, and is even now taken cognizance of by the legislature, as a living thing.

A mighty Institution is that same Ryotwar. It has bidden defiance to powers and influences and interests, that have subverted kingdoms, changed religions, and moulded, modified or subverted every other tenure by which land is supposed to be held in India. It is the lowest and last stronghold on which man fights for the charter that gave him right and power to "subdue and replenish the earth,"—the lowest point to which, while he holds the position of a "tiller of the ground," he can be driven, either by war, conquest, tyranny, or exaction; and he holds it fast, because He who commanded him to replenish the earth and subdue it, has provided for the carrying out of His own *fiat*, by making all who lord it over the earth, whether barbarous or civilized, ignorant or enlightened, dependent on the tillers of the ground, for the means of supporting not only their *status*, but their very existence; and as the state of cultivation sinks lower and lower, and loses more and more the sustaining element of capital, this dependence of power and its possessors, upon the life and labour of the powerless, becomes more sensibly felt, constraining even the most reckless abusers of absolute authority, to conserve the *existence* at least, of that Institution, without which they themselves could not exist.

This is in accordance with a general law in creation, by which the most extraordinary provision is made for the preservation and continuance of those classes of living creatures, whose existence seems most precarious; and it is essential to keep all this in view, if we would understand either the past history or the actual nature and present condition of the tenure by which the tenant cultivators of India hold to the soil, and hold to it with such tenacity. We believe that no land speculators in India have ever felt, and justly felt, their title so secure as those who have bought out Ryots, and assumed their place and rights. Were the lands Inam? The investigations that exposed the falsity of the Inamdars' claim, left their right to keep possession so long as they paid their rents, unchallenged. If held directly under Government, there was neither law, nor precedent by which any Judge or Magistrate could eject them. Had Government forcibly resumed the land for any public object, there can be little doubt that holders would have had a good claim for compensation for all loss that might have accrued to them from works and improvements made with a view to prospective profits. Although without a lease, or agreement of any kind written or verbal with the Government, they have legitimately come into the place of those who had an undefined and anomalous, but peculiarly stiff and unyielding prescriptive right. They *have possession*, a somewhat strong position in law; and upon those who may question their right to hold it fast, so long as they pay their rent, must lie the *onus probandi.*

Legislative quackery is always dangerous, but especially so, when on mere theoretical grounds, it attempts innovations in the circumstances of a population whose *status* and *habits*, whether good or bad, have got into such a condition of adaptation and mutual dependence, that unless the latter be changed the former cannot be interfered with without endangering the very existence of that great primeval Institution on which in one or other of its many modifications, the very existence of society is dependent.

The Ryotwar may be the lowest and the worst system of land holding; but it happens to be precisely that on which at present the very existence of India as an inhabited land, is dependent; and no power or skill of man could at once adapt the present generation of tillers of the ground to any other. It is matter for thankfulness that England, as has been truly said, is a "constructing, not a destroying power," and we will venture to affirm, that on a more magnificent or nobler object, the constructive genius of a nation could not be exercised than on that of rearing out of the Ryotwar an agricultural system, in which landlord, tenant, and labourer, would be seen exhibiting aright their respective relations, and discharging those functions severally appertaining to them, on which all improvement on the existing state of things is entirely dependent.

On the actual condition of the Ryots, and how they attained to it we have more to say, which we reserve for another occasion.

IN an extract we gave a few days ago from a despatch of Mr. Harvey, the British Consul at Ningpo on the Chinese rebellion, there is a short sentence deserving of more than a mere passing remark. "We must (he says) all be agreed on this point, that the Taepings are essentially a destroying, as we Englishmen are a constructing power." What is here stated as a specialty of the Taepings is universally true of all who have ever been driven by the abuse of despotic power, into radical opposition. In all the relations of men, the overstraining of authority tends to excite a spirit of insubordination; and the lawless destructiveness of the opposition is in direct ratio to the aggressiveness of the authority. The spirit of resistance may be long kept down by the overbearing weight of superior power, but the suddenness and violence of the reaction when the superincumbent weight is thrown off are all the greater in consequence of the forcible repression. No lesson is more distinctly taught in History than that action and reaction are equal in the moral world, as they are in the physical.

The strong conviction we have of this truth, prevents us from sympathising with those who expect that universal freedom, political and religious, will emerge out of the revolutionary heavings at present agitating continental Europe. We are not surprised at such expectations. Greater men than any at present illuminating our hemisphere, anticipated nothing but blessings to France and to the world from the great French revolution, until its proper results were becoming facts; and it seems natural and inevitable that the successive generations of men should repeat the blunders and revive the delusions, instead accepting the teachings of the experience, of their forefathers.

In England, the great political parties since the revolution of 1688, have, by little and little, compromised their differences to such an extent, that they scarcely now retain a point on which a great majority of the people would support the one, out and out, against the other. By constant free contest of words the feelings of all parties are expended without danger to the state; and by fair and open discussion on all points of difference, the distance between them is kept as small as is compatible with the proper working of a representative government; and the risk of a violent collision is reduced to the minimum.

The state of parties in all the continental kingdoms of Europe is very different. In France, notwithstanding all the revolutions that have occurred, or, we should perhaps say, all the more because of them, the despotic and democratic extremes are still at their widest point of divergence, with no common ground for safe discussion. To lessen the risk of an explosion at home, Louis Napoleon seems to labour under a constant necessity of amusing his subjects by experimenting on explosive materials abroad. His present position in Italy is somewhat analogous to that of the Captain of an American river steamer, who is said, during a race with a rival, to have sat on the safety valve. The French Emperor is playing a like part, without incurring a similar personal risk. Men like Garibaldi on the other hand resemble those in the steamer who cast the resin and pitch into the fire. The longer the two conflicting processes are continued, the more violent is the explosion, if it do occur, likely to be. We do, however, confess, that we are not particularly sanguine as to the likelihood of any permanent benefit accruing to the Italians from their being allowed to have their own way. Free enquiry, freedom of opinion, and freedom of conscience, in so far as they are disposed to avail themselves of these advantages, they at present possess; and it is probable that from the means at present employed,—such an amount of correct religious knowledge may be spread among them as will make a return to their former state of blind subjection to human authority in religion, an impossibility. But unless this be accompanied by a real work of religion among them in its power to change depraved human nature, and produce a disposition to fear God and respect all legitimate human authority, it is to be apprehended that it will only render their case a more difficult one to Victor Emmanuel or any other ruling authority into whose hands they may fall; and the result in that case is likely to be, the loss of that freedom which they at present possess.

The Government of Austria has always had more of a paternal relation towards its own proper sedate Austrian subjects than that of France to its fickle, ever effervescing people; and had it been free from troublesome connections, it might have retained its internal quietude for a long time to come. But its Hungarian and Italian dependencies, render its condition even more critical than that of France; and as the more combustible parts of the edifice cannot be isolated from the main portion, the whole must enevitably be involved in the coming conflagration. Prussia which, notwithstanding its disproportionate military establishment, is internally disunited and weak, as well as the minor German states must bear their share of all the evils attendant upon a European war, with little hope of getting even the private soldiers share of the prize money.

Russia is disquieted, and the more enlightened portion of the better classes are embittered against the despotism which has so long kept the whole nation in thraldom. But the masses are in contented subjection to the Government: and there can be little doubt that from the strength of Russian nationality, the first breaking out of foreign war, will harmonize all its internal discords, and it will be prepared with undivided strength to make what capital it can out of the coming struggle.

At present Italy is attracting most attention, because it is causing the greatest disturbance. Yet it is obvious, that England and Russia have little direct interest in its affairs; and even France is busying itself about them, not from any particular concern about Italy itself, or what may befal it, but from a prospective regard to approaching contingencies. Were France possessed of Gibraltar and Malta, it would care less about Italy. Whatever minor Kingdoms may be first plunged into revolution, or engaged in actual war, there can be no doubt that England, France and Russia will eventually be the great conflicting parties; and the grand objects of contention will be, the possession of Egypt, Syria, and in the end, Constantinople, with the all-important contingencies, involved in the possession by one or other of them, of any of these portions of the Turkish empire. It is a true instinct that has moved England to persevere so strenuously and so long, in its efforts to prop up the Turkish apology for a "Power." We still see similar attempts, in the native town of Bombay to prop up falling houses, although much seldomer than before the Municipal Corporation became a living entity and never carried on its work as now. But the fate that always overtakes dilapidated native houses surreptitiously propped up by adventitious supports, is not far distant from the big Turkish house. The first European political storm will bring it down; and its fall now will be far more dangerous, to those who have been propping it up, than if it had been allowed to come down long ago in the natural course of things, in its own unaided weakness. That any possible partition of it would both secure the interests of Britain and satisfy the ambition of France and Russia, is scarcely conceivable. The material interests at stake are greater than were ever before contended for by conflicting foreign nations; and the powers of destruction that these three kingdoms will be able to bring into action, far surpass all that even the imagination of a Milton was able to conceive of for warring angels. Should America have recovered from the effects of its internal war, it is not unlikely that it may take the opportunity of doing a little businesson its own account. We often wonder for which of our enemies it is that the British authorities are keeping Bombay so temptingly ready, like a fat capon, to be plucked and devoured by the first comer!

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 21*st Sept.*, 11-45 A.M.
Steamer *Simla*, from Suez anchored.

GALLE, 21*st Sept.*, 4 P.M.
H. M. steamer *Victoria*, from Bombay anchored.

MADRAS, 21*st Sept.*, 5-35 P.M.
Steamer *Simla* just sailed for Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

BY the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, Captain Skottowe, we have advices from Hongkong 28th August, Singapore 7th September, Penang 9th, and Galle 18th.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. Mingu and servant; Muhamed Alley; Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Labato and servant; Mr. and Mrs. McNeil and family; Mr. Peitch; Quarter Master Gilby; and Mr. and Mrs. Hope.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

AT the date of the departure of the mail from Shanghai, Ward was known to be shut up at Tsing-poo, which place had been vigorously attacked by the Taipings. Admiral Hope was absent, and it was thought that Ward would come to grief unless relief were sent from the Shanghai garrison.

The Taiping rebels are again threatening to disturb the country within the prescribed boundary of thirty miles, and we fear that as the cold weather sets in they will cause us much annoyance, and check the inland trade, which was just being recovered. The disciplined Chinese under Ward have been doing good service during the past month, against the rebels. Kinsang, Leohu, Tsing-poo, and Yu Yao having in succession been attacked, and either captured or destroyed.

The last place taken was Yu Yao that has been wrested from the rebels with a loss, as officially returned, of ninety-eight men and one officer.—*Shanghai Market Report, Aug.* 16.

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RE-CAPTURE OF TSING-POO.

We learn upon official authority that Tsing-poo was re-captured from the Taiping Rebels on Saturday the 9th instant, by the disciplined troops under General Ward, who effected an entrance into the city by the South Gate.

THE TAIPING REBELS AGAIN.

News of a reliable character has just reached us, as we are going to press, that the rebels have come down in great force upon Tsing-poo, which city was recently captured from them by Ward's men. They are stated to have invested the place on three sides; and that the creek between Kwan-shan and Wongdoo is covered with rebel boats on their way to attempt the recapture of that city, to attack Sung-keong, and threaten Shanghai.—*Shanghai Daily Shipping List.*

COMMERCIAL.

Opium.—Patna has been in demand, and is quoted at between dlrs. 760. The market closing with a fair Chinese demand, and a very moderate stock. Benares, is quoted at dlrs. 740. Malwa, has throughout been in good demand, and owing to the paucity of really good drug has advanced about dlrs. 40 per picul since last repute, last quotation dlrs. 755.

Cotton.—The demand for local consumption in Hongkong is restricted. The only sale reputed lately have been small lots of Siam at dlrs. 1-85 to dlrs. 1-95.

Exchange.—A large business has been done per this mail at a slight decline, the fall in the rate at Shanghai did not produce a corresponding effect in Hongkong. The following are the closing rates:—

Hongkong, 27th August 1862.

New Patna.—755$ to 757$50.
Old Patna.—None.
New Benares.—740$.
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—750$ to 755$.
Turkey.—450$.
Cotton, Bombay.—16$ to 21$.
Cotton, Calcutta.—16$ to 18$.
Cotton, Madras.—No Market.
Rice, Bengal.—2$50 to 3$65; others, 2$10 to 2$30.
Copper Cash.—15$ to 15$50.
Saltpetre.—9$50 to 10$50
Camphor.—16$ a 18$.
Quicksilver.—32$.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 23$40.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 23$10.
Sycee.—5 to 6½ per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—8½ to 9 per cent. premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.
(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6¼d.
Private Bills, 4s. 6½d. at 4s. 7d.
With Documents, 4s. 7½d.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 222.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 221 : 10 to 15 days' sight, Rs. 222.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 7 per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 23$50 per tael.
Bar Silver, 8½ per cent. premium, nominal.

(From G. Sharpe's Circular.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. at 4s. 7d.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 221.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 222.
On Bombay, Drawn Bills Rs. 223.
On Shanghae, 15 days' sight, Taels 74½.
On Shanghae, 30 days' sight, Taels 74¾.
On Singapore, 2 per cent. premium.
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 8½ per cent. premium.
Sycee, 7 per cent. premium.
Mexican Dollars, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, dlrs. 23.40 per tael.
Gold Bars, Pekin, dlrs. 23 per tael.
Sovereigns, dlrs. 4.60 each.
Spanish Doubloons, dlrs. 14.25 each.
American Eagles, dlrs. 10.50 each.

TONNAGE.

Tonnage.—There is at present an enormous amount of foreign tonnage on the Coast of China. Small handy craft appear to find steady employment on remunerative terms, but there is a superabundance of large ships on the market, and rates to the Atlantic tend downwards materially. The immediate prospects of improvement consist in the Rice and Cotton trade. As for the Rice trade—the prospects are involved in the grain market, which at all events appears to be in an unsettled state. As for the Cotton trade, several ships have been engaged to convey the Indian imported article to Liverpool, beyond those noted.

There is a point however beyond this to which this trade may probably reach. Shanghai Cotton has been shipped to England and has paid well. The great objection to its carriage is the mode in which it is packed, the bales resembling large mattrasses. This can easily be remedied. The new crop is just coming in at Shanghai—the capacity of China for the production of the article is unknown—it is doubtless very large, and it is not at all unlikely that exports to a considerable extent may ensue. If so, all the large ships now on the coast, will be worked off easily.

As for emigration, nothing can be said with certainty for the next few months, but the prospects seem rather discouraging.

Another of those periodical gambling fracas, which have of late years occurred at Simla, has we are sorry to hear, just taken place at that sanitarium. The result has been, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has visited the delinquents with summary punishment; a large number of officers have been ordered to rejoin their regiments. A senior, holding high command, has already been deprived of his command, and we hear that others of these Baden-Baden gentlemen, are likely to come to grief. The sums reported to have been lost and won are something fabulous.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 16.

LOCAL.

Erratum.—A letter signed "A Shipmaster," which appeared in our paper yesterday, was erroneously headed "Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. *vs.* Captain Pearson," which ought to have been "Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. vs. Captain *Thomas Correy.*"

Fatal Accident in the Harbour.—Mr. James Bosley, a Guard, lately in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company was drowned in the harbour a short time ago. From the particulars of the circumstances narrated to us, it appeared that the deceased and his wife went on board the ship *Kossuth* some days ago with the intention of remaining there until a steamer left for Kurrachee, they had determined on sailing in the *Governor Higginson* which was to have left for that port on the 17th instant, but in consequence of the *Coringa* which was to have conveyed the mails having by some means got disabled, the *Governor Higginson* had to take her place and accordingly sailed on the 15th instant at night. This was not known by the persons who had intended to proceed by her to Kurrachee. On that night the deceased had been sleeping on deck near the taffrail and it is conjectured that he must have fallen overboard from there, as he was not seen alive after that time. On the following morning the unfortunate man was missing and no tidings could be heard of him, no one knew anything about him. Mrs. Bosley who was sleeping in one of the cabins below that night, heard a splash as of something falling in the water but did not of course take any notice of it at the time, but it now seems very probable that the deceased at that time fell overboard without being otherwise observed. The body was not found until towards the end of the week, when it was discovered on some rocks near Sewree Magazine by Mr. Conducter Gould, who is in charge there. The finding of the body was reported to the police, when a coffin was sent and the body placed in it, and subsequently buried. We believe there has been no inquest held on the body.

The Parsee New Year's Day.—This being the "Papeti" or the Parsee New Year's Day, all the Banks, mercantile houses, some of the public offices &c., will be closed, and there will be little or nothing doing. "Among the festivals observed by the Parsis, as will be seen in the Bombay Almanac the first and universally kept, is the Papeti or New Year's Day. This day is celebrated in honour of Yezdezerd, the last King of the Sassanide dynasty, who was dethroned by Kalif Omar about A.D. 640. The ancient Persians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yezdezerd had no successor, the date of his accession to the throne has been brought down to the present time, thus making their current years 1231-32. In their calculations of the year only 365 days are allowed; the leap year is unknown to them, though there are records which prove that in very 120 years one month was added to the period, to correspond with the solar year. The year is divided into twelve months of thirty days each, and five days, or "Gathas," as they are called, are added at the end to make up the deficiency. On this day the Parsis rise early, and dress themselves in new suits of clothes, and those piously disposed say their prayers in their private residence, or attend the fire-temples, where a large congregation is gathered. After prayers the Parsis visit their friends and relations, when the "Hama-i-jour or joining of hands" is performed. This ceremony is a sort of greeting, corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a happy new year. Their friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning being thus occupied they spend the rest of the day in their country houses or clubs, where feasting, rejoicing, and nautch-parties are kept up till a late hour. Alms are also given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes are presented to their servants and dependants."

A Banking friend sends us from England, the following as his summary of Mr. Laing's view of the Railway Exchange difficulty:—

"A rupee, and one shilling and ten pence, are equal. If they are not, I don't owe the difference to any one. But if I do, I have paid it."—*Englishman, Sept.* 12.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 23*rd September* 1862.

Broach.—Fine and calm. Ther. 70.
Bulsar.—Cloudy, S.W. variable.
Cannanore.—(22nd) Fair, N.E.
Galle.—(22nd) Calm and cloudy with occasional heavy showers. Ther 71.
Kolapore.—Fair, S.W. light.
Madras.—(22nd) Cloudy with prospects of rain S.W. Ther. 81.
Paumben.—(22nd) Fair. Ther. 78.
Surat.—Rainy, W.S.W.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Open 167½ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 7th Sept. 1862.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 14,805.				
Amount	Rs.	9,016	13	0
Merchandize.				
Amount	,,	3,330	10	0
Total...	Rs.	12,347	7	0

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ *Miles.*

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 16,209.				
Amount	Rs.	5,572	15	10
Merchandize.				
Amount	,,	630	13	1
Total...	Rs.	6,233	12	11

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

The late charge against a Railway Servant.—Coostna Bhagoo, who was remanded from the previous day on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of oil, which might have been reasonably suspected of have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same, was again placed at the bar.

Govind Bhicajee, an Inspector, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was called by the prisoner. He said,—I don't know whether anybody bears enmity towards the prisoner, but he reported to me that such was the case three or four times. The prisoner had opportunities of stealing oil if he was so disposed.

His Worship ordered the European Constable to put the bottle in the prisoner's pocket and to say whether it was very perceptible or not.

The Constable having done as he was ordered, said that it was not very perceptible, when it was taken into consideration that natives were in the habit of carrying a good many things in their pockets and the more especially when they only had one pocket.

His Worship said, he would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, as there was just a bare possibility that some one might have put the bottle of oil in his pocket.—*Case dismissed.*

Theft and House-breaking.—Purshotum Dhunjee, Gangjee Gocul, and Narrayan Dongersee, who stand charged with theft and house-breaking were again brought up on remand.

This case has been under investigation since the 19th ultimo, it was this day concluded and the prisoners were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions to be holden on Thursday next.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Tuesday, 23rd September.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq. Senior Magistrate of Police and Captain Barker, I. N., Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.)

The Court re-assembled at 3 o'clock when the investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the ship *Wadiatool Rahimon* was resumed.

Mr. Acland was in attendance on behalf of the Captain and owners.

Mr. Scullthorpe, the Pilot, was recalled for the purpose of correcting a portion of his evidence, given by him on the last examination he said,—I was out of the ship for about a quarter of an hour on the 30th June, before I unmoored the ship in the morning I left while they were heaving hawse.

To Mr. Acland,—I think it was after the Captain, but before the Mate left that I was away from the ship, it was just about breakfast time. I had some breakfast on board the *Wadiatool Rahimon.* The chief officer breakfasted with me. I do not recollect whether it was just before or an hour or two before, that I left the vessel. It was before we picked up the port anchor, the Captain was not on board then. I went on board the *Thames* which was alongside, about one ship's length from the *Wadiatool Rahimon.* I was acquainted with the Captain and officers of the *Thames*, I did not breakfast on board the *Thames* as I had some on board the *Wadiatool Rahimon.* I had some breakfast on board the *Thames* also. I went on board that ship to bid the Captain and his officers good bye. I did not bring anything away with me. I was not absent more than twenty minutes at the most. I was not absent when they were picking up the port anchor. We picked up the port anchor about 8 o'clock, that was before breakfast. Eight o'clock is not the usual breakfast hour on board ship, they have to get their breakfast when they can. It may be the usual hour when they have nothing to do.

To the Court,—I did not quit the ship at any time after commencing to unmoor until I gave over charge of the ship to the Captain.

John Mingoo, called and examined, he said,—I was on board the *Wadiatool Rahimon* as second Mate and Gunner when she left Bombay on the 30th June and the 1st July last. I was on deck when the Pilot left the ship on the 1st July, he left between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. It was moderate weather when the Pilot left, we were under all plain sail except the mizen top gallant sail, which was not bent. There was a swell on and the ship was pitching much. I was on the starboard side somewhere near the main rigging when the Pilot left the ship. When he left she was heading S. by W. half W., going at the rate of about five knots an hour. I am sure that the ship was pumped out at day light on the morning of that day (1st July) there was 22 inches of water in her when they commenced to pump, they were pumping for about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. The pumps suck at ten inches; two pumps were used on that occasion, we always used two pumps. The diameter of the pump boxes were about 8 or 9 inches, that is the usual diameter of pump boxes for ships of that class. The night before at about 9 o'clock, when we came to anchor, the ship was pumped out, there was then about 22 inches of water in the well. It occupied about a quarter of an hour to pump her out with both pumps. The ship was pumped out at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 1st July, she had then 23 inches of water in the well. On each of the occasions which I have described, the ship was pumped until they sucked, that is till they would throw no more water. I kept the watch from 9 till 12 o'clock on the night of the 1st July. The well was sounded at 12 o'clock, when there was 24 inches in the well. I called all hands to the pumps at 12 o'clock and they were there till a squall struck us, and split the sails, when they were called off to shorten sail. I gave over charge of the deck to Mr. Ramsey the chief officer about 1 o'clock. I never had charge of the watch on deck from the time of giving over charge to Mr. Ramsey at 1 o'clock until the time that the vessel was wrecked. During the time that I had charge of the deck the lead was hove at midnight. It was the deep sea lead, there was then 17 fathoms. At 4 o'clock I came on deck again and hove the lead, there was 11 fathoms; on each occasion I reported to the Captain the depth of water. The Captain again about 6 o'clock told me to heave the lead, when there was about 7 fathoms, then I kept the lead going and had several casts of the same depth of water for about an hour. The ship was going at about five knots an hour. An attempt was made to tack the ship a little before 7 o'clock, she missed stays we filled on her and tried again, between the first attempt to tack the ship and the second there was an interval of about half an hour, she was going at the same rate, about five knots an hour, still continuing the same depth of water, 7 fathoms. I took the first cast of the lead at 6 o'clock myself when the lead was kept going by the sekannie. The vessel missed stays, the second time also. At 6 o'clock the ship was heading up S.S.S., well clear of the land. The vessel was being pumped during the interval of attempting to tack the ship, the men were at the pumps. I sounded the well and found 57 inches of water in her. I ascertained the depth in the well by doubling the rod back on the line. The line had been previously rubbed over with wood ashes so as to denote the height the water would run up in it so as to show the height of water in the well. The vessel was anchored about 8 o'clock in about 7 fathoms. We let go the starboard anchor and veered out 65 fathom of chain and then let go the port anchor and let out 40 fathom then veered away upon both cables. I only go by the shackles so that I cannot know the exact quantity of chain on each anchor. I only go by the number of shackles; I suppose each shackle to be about 15 fathoms. This was my first voyage in the *Wadiatool Rahimon.* I joined her on the 17th June at Bombay. When the vessel was brought up, I suppose that we were about two miles from the shore, we could see the breakers on our starboard quarter and on the port quarter likewise. After anchoring we furled all sail and sent all hands to the pumps. The pumps never ceased going for 24 hours, we kept pumping all that day and night; the next morning they got choked, when the Captain gave orders to launch the long boat. While the long boat was being hoisted the slings cut her down from the gunwale to within two or three planks of the keel. The Captain then ordered rafts to get ready in case of emergency. Some rafts were made and were put over the side when some of the men got out on the rafts and cut themselves with the rafts adrift. There were sixteen men that left the ship on rafts. They left the ship between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day after we anchored. At the same time that the rafts left the ship, the Nacoda left the ship in the jolly boat, or the boat that was kept at the port quarter. With the Nacoda left two Sookanies, two Tindals, a Serang, the Nacodas wife and two servants. That boat did not again return to the ship. Including 8 or 9 passengers there was about forty persons all told, left on board after these people had left. The passengers assisted in making rafts, but I am not certain whether they assisted in working the pumps or not. The well was not sounded on the second morning because the sounding pipe became stove in consequence of things knocking about in the hold. No attempt was made to clear the pumps when they became choked. The ship was run on shore between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the second day after we anchored off the coast. From the time that the pumps became choked on the morning of the first day that we anchored off the coast until the vessel was run on shore on the morning of the second day the pumps were not resorted to to get the water out of the vessel. The *Wadiatool Rahimon* had a long-boat, a cutter and a jolly-boat. With regard to the long-boat, I should not consider that a boat that could be cut down like she was by the slings would not be a servicable boat; she was teak built about thirty feet long and five to six feet beam. I had never seen the boat in the water but she was equipped with oars mast and sails with a anchor, I put them in myself. The boat was being got out by ordinary stay tackles, the boat was slung with two slings one forward and one aft round the boat outside, had there have been strengthening tauts to the gunwale the boat, I do not think, would have been cut in two. The stay tackles were hooked to these slings and the yard arm tackle to the rings in the stem and stern posts. I have seen a long boat got out that way before. The cutter was a teak built boat and was hoisted to the starboad quarter, she was about fourteen or fifteen feet long and about four feet beam. Never having seen this boat used, I cannot say whether she was serviceable or not. She was equipped with mast, six oars, and sail. This boat was stove in by the sea after the vessel had been run on shore. When the vessel took the ground permanently we were about half a mile from the beach. The vessel took the ground about 9 o'clock and about half an hour elapsed from the time of shipping cables till the ship run on shore. In running on shore we had the foresail and mansail set, the top sail clewlines and bunt-line were overhauled, but the sails were not sheeted home. The wind was dead aft. I do not remember what course she was steering. There was a good deal of sea on when the vessel took the ground it washed into the cabin stern ports but it did not wash over the poop.

The Court adjourned at 5 o'clock until Thursday next, at 3 o'clock.

INDIAN.

POONA.

We understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has taken a house at Poorundhur for the months of October and November, and that he will shortly take up his residence there until the cold weather has fairly set in.—*Herald, September* 22.

His Excellency the Governor returned to Dapoorie from Bombay on Friday last, and will, we understand, remain there until the middle of October, when it is expected he will proceed, accompanied by Lady Frere, to Mahableshwar for a few weeks.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We are informed that during the severe thunder storm that passed over this city yesterday afternoon three natives were struck by the electric fluid whilst passing over the Maidan in the immediate vicinity of the Tank, facing Harrington Street. One man was killed instantly, and the two others were much injured, so much so that the recovery of one is doubtful. The police were promptly on the spot and the sufferers were at once removed to the Hospital.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 12.

Elsewhere will be found a full report of the Inquest upon the late Mr. Mead. Every care was taken to throw light upon the causes which led to the lamentable accident, and the enquiry was as full and searching as could be desired. Only one conclusion can be arrived at after reading the evidence, and that is, that the catastrophy was purely the result of accident. We have received several communications upon this subject, some calling in question the safety of the boat, and others lamenting the absence of life buoys &c., on board the steamer, but after hearing the witnesses examined in Court, we have arrived at the conclusion that no one was culpably to blame in the matter. No doubt if it had been possible to divine that an accident of the kind was going to take place, life buoys in abundance would have been supplied, and ready to hand, but in the absence of any pre-knowledge, we must say that all was done that circumstances permitted. The bodies, of neither Messrs. Judge or Coe have yet been recovered. —*Id.*

We are given to understand that the Lieut. Governor of Bengal is expected to arrive at the Presidency from Koosteah by the Eastern Bengal Railway, during to-morrow.—*Id.*

We learn by the mail just to hand that the Anglo-Chinese flotilla, fitting out at home, is composed of six gun-boats, carrying rifled guns, and 500 British sailors. It will leave England by the end of October, its Commandant Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., coming out overland by the mail of the middle of January next.—*Englishman, Sept.* 12.

We are glad to be able to state on the best authority that there is no intention on the part of Lord Elgin to increase the present strength of his Body Guard. We are the more glad to be able to state this, as we know that the presumed intention has excited much comment upon the unadvised nature of it, both on political and economical grounds. We should not have noticed the matter at all, but that the assurance of it came from sources we had no reason to distrust.—*Id.*

The Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, at all the military stations throughout Central India and the adjacent provinces, have received orders from the Commander-in-Chief at Simlah, to prepare and forward to his Excellency, "routes" and "march plans" through that part of the country, as a guide to regulate the arrangements for his Excellency's tour of inspection during the coming cold season. It is expected that the Commander-in-Chief will descend from the Hills, and commence his progress through Central India about the 20th of October.—*Id.*

Those pests the Bhopal rebels, are giving trouble again and vindicating their rights as free subjects of the Queen, to plunder and murder *ad libitum.* Not content with the fright they received some short time ago, and probably more frightened than hurt, they have made an attack upon sundry villages near Atta Soomer, which they have looted and burned *selon les regles.* The Durbar and the British forces have been ordered to proceed in that direction, and the rebels will probably repeat their old proceedings—that is to say, they will wait till they see the red coat in the distance and then run away, or rather, as General Maclellan would say, retire to a more advantageous position as a basis for future operations.—*Id.*

A London letter just received by the mail says:—"Already the Horse Guards people are busy with the preparation of the brevet, which I believe I may fairly call colossal, that is to be published on, and take effect from, the Prince of Wales' birth-day in November next. I hear, upon the best authority, that everything is to be done to make this brevet justly acceptable and popular, and that, with this object in view, many deserving officers, who have no influential interest, have not been able to purchase, or have been unfortunate in their promotion, will be included in the Prince's brevet. I sincerely hope that this will be the case, as I belong to all these three classes. Of course the Indian officers, as well as the Queen's officers proper, will come in for their share of luck."—*Id.*

We learn by a letter received from a Bengal Artillery Officer in London, that a further and extensive change is immediately to be effected in the organization of the late Indian, now Royal Artillery, so as to carry out at once a complete and thorough assimilation to the Royal Artillery, which as yet does not exist. A large number of the senior officers at the head of the late Bengal Artillery list, are to be forthwith "seconded," promotions being made in their room; and the same operation is, of course, to be brought to bear upon the Madras and Bombay lists. That this must eventually have been done, has all along been foreseen; as these lists have been encumbered by the presence of a number of senior officers remaining upon them, whilst officers similarly situated on the Royal Artillery lists were being "seconded," and made way for their juniors. The coming change is another cast of good fortune for the Indian Artillery officers; who, whatever may have been the fate of their brethren of the other arms of the service, have certainly as yet had no cause to complain of amalgamation grievances or losses. Not a word is said in any of the letters which we have seen of late, written by military correspondents at home, of any intention of employing batteries of the late Indian Artillery out of this country. A European war would, however, in all probability soon alter the aspect of affairs as regards the new Royal batteries.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

The *Messager du Midi* states that several passengers, among whom were M. Fafin, an assistant-commissary, M. Richard, a naval clerk, a sister of charity, &c., died on board the *Garonne* steam transport, on her way from Suez to Aden, from typhus fever, which broke out in consequence of the extreme heat.—*Times, Sept.* 18.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are told that the Commander-in-Chief has circulated for the guidance of all officers, a memo., forbidding them to vote, or take any active part in the measures the United Service Club has thought proper to adopt in the Priestley Fitzgerald affair! The reason given for the step, is, that the Judge Advocate General has given it as *his* opinion that to do so, will undoubtedly be a breach of military discipline.—*Delhi Gazette, September* 16.

It would appear the members of the United Service Club in Calcutta, have *almost* decided on not urging the expulsion of Colonel Priestley. It is said they will confine their demonstration to a vote of censure. Considering the questions and the interests involved, fine and studied deliberation is required.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

Cabool, 20*th August.*—"A number of Caboolees, having waited on the governor to-day complained, that although the supplies of grain were daily received, the shop-keepers were still selling it at their own prices, and begged the Sirdar to appoint some one to look after the shop-keepers, as there were always quarrels and disputes about purchasing the grain. They also informed the governor that the rich people were purchasing the grain by force, whereas the poor were generally beaten and turned out of the Mundee.

After consulting Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, on the subject, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan sent for Auleejah Mohamed Khan Tookulzaie, granted him a khillut, and appointed him to superintend the sale and purchase of grain in Cabool. A proclamation was ordered to be made in the city, to the effect that, if any one disobeyed the order of Mohamed Khan, he would be severely punished.

The charge of the Cabool magazine was given to Khan Mohamed Khan. The Kotwal being informed that some boys had quarrelled in the garden of Moolla Surv-ood-deen, went to the spot, and brought two of them, whom he found guilty, before Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, who ordered both the boys to be sent to prison.

21*st August.*—The Durbar was held as usual. A few Caboolees of Dah Affghanee having brought the body of an old woman on a charpoy, informed the governor that, the moment this old woman had heard of the sentence passed on her son yesterday, she had got into fits, and had expired a little while after. 'I had resolved to punish these two boys most severely,' said Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, 'but since this old woman has lost her life after her son, I will now acquit them both.'

The boys were ordered to be released, and ten rupees to be given for the funeral of the woman.

A shoe-maker, named Kasib, was always in the habit of sleeping at night in some Musjid or the other, and was worth about a hundred and forty rupees. Last night he slept in the Musjid, situated close to the tomb of the late Sirdar Mohamed Azeem Khan in the koocha of Aushik Aurfan, and was robbed of all the cash, &c., he had with him. This morning the man was found dead in the Musjid, which was reported to the Kotwal, who has been directed by the governor to trace the murderer.

22*nd August.*—The following letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

The Ameer's troops are encamped between Bayabaug and Bool Malan near Herat, grain and other supplies are so scarce in the camp, that the horses are every day dying from want of grain, barley, and grass. The people of the Hazara Jumshadee, and Hazara Char Eemagh have got the charge of almost all the places in the vicinity of Herat, and consequently those who have privately joined the Ameer, are afraid to bring any supply to his camp. Auleejah Allahdad Khan, Hootkee, had been sent by the Ameer as ambassador to Sooltan Ahmed Jan to try if he (Sooltan Ahmed Jan) would give over Herat quietly, but without any use, as Sooltan Ahmed Jan's reply was most awkward and unpleasing. From the tone of Sooltan Ahmed Jan's letter, it seems that he does not intend to surrender, and will hold it to the last. The Ameer's troops are every night ready and up to meet the enemy. Some nights the enemy is seen advancing from Herat and then retreating. A number of camels, mules, ponies, and other conveyances have been sent to Furrah to bring as much supplies as they could find there. The Candahar gate of Herat which had been kept open by Sooltan Ahmed Jan, has now been closed, and the Mushhed one opened in its place for private use. After the perusal of the above letter Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan turned towards Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan and said, 'The Ameer's camp is very badly off for supplies.'

23*rd August.*—It is ascertained by the Toorkistan news received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan that, Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan having been informed by the Hakim of Koondez, that the men of the Hazara Kawee in the Undrab district, had risen, and had killed some of the sepoys who had gone to realise the revenue of that place, had ordered Naib Ghoolam Jan, with five hundred sowars one battalion five hundred Jazaichees and two camel guns, to march to the Hazara Kawee and to punish the rebels. On Naib Ghoolam Jan's arrival in the Hazara Kawee, a battle had taken place, in which a number of men from both sides had been killed and wounded. The Kawees, being unable to resist the regular troops, were obliged to take to their heels, and to leave all the small forts deserted. Naib Ghoolam Jan, had first ordered all the forts of the Hazara to be plundered and then set on fire. A number of Kawee men had been taken prisoners, and a number allowed to re-occupy their houses.

24*th August.*—This day the governor held his durbar in the Ameer's garden. After the Khans and Sirdars had attended the durbar, Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, and Utteekoolla Khan said to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan that these Caboolees were always inventing one story or another and thus all sorts of rumours were spread abroad Wherever two people sit together they commence to. talk unfounded stories, some say such and such Sirdar had been killed in Herat, others say, O! yes, the Ameer's troops had been defeated. It is these rumours which have frightened the families of Sirdars Mohamed Oosman Khan and Nuzzur Mohamed Khan. They have many times enquired from us if it were really true that the above named Sirdars had been killed in the battle. We have told them (the families of the Sirdars) that the rumours were false, and the Sirdars were doing well.

It would have been much better if the Caboolees were checked and forbidden to invent these stories. Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan then got up and whispered something into the ear of the governor and returned to his place. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having sent for the Shaligbasee desired him to have put a stop to all these unfounded rumours. The Kotwal was ordered by the Meer Akhoor to inform all the inhabitants of the city that in future if any one was heard talking anything about Herat affairs, he was to be punished very severely.

The merchants and shopkeepers were also told not to spread any rumours until they had received authentic news.

Four sowars have been sent with an express to the Ameer's camp to bring authentic news regarding the Khans and Sirdars who are rumoured to have been killed in the battle.

25*th August.*—The following news from Herat was received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan. The Ameer was very much rejoiced to learn from Foland Kafree, the slave of Sirdar Jullaloodeen Khan, the son of late Ukbur Khan, who had arrived from Tehran, that the young Sirdar on his return from Bagdad was very kindly received by the Shah of Persia, and that as Nusseerodeen Shah, the King of Persia, had given the Sirdar hope and encouragement. Jullaloodden Khan had made up his mind to remain in Tehran. As the Ameer was very much concerned, since this young man had quietly gone from Cabool, he (the Ameer) had desired Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan Mirza Mohamed Hoosain Khan and Allahdad Khan to prepare themselves for Tehran to bring Sirdar Jullaloodeen Khan to Cabool. People have it that the Ameer's object in sending the above-named Sirdars to the Court of Persia is to settle his own private business. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan is against this plan of the Ameer's, he does not wish Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan to go to Persia.

26*th August.*—News has been received from Toorkistan to the effect that, Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, being informed that Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan had arrived in Hoopuk, went out to receive the Sirdar, and accompanied him to Tashkurghan. On Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan's informing Ufzul Khan of the treatments he had received from the Ameer and Sirdar Shere Khan, Sirdar Ufzul Khan had assured him in the following words:—

"Here is all Toorkistan before you, do as you like, let the Ameer settle Herat affairs and I will have all the matters arranged to your satisfaction on his return to Cabool.

Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan had left for Ukhcha, while Sirdar Ufzul Khan had remained at Tashkurghan. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered the above news to be forwarded to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan in original."—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 16.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS AND THE RELIEF.

(From the Friend of India, September 11.)

There is now no prospect that Lord Elgin will be able to leave the Capital for Simla till the middle of January next. The work awaiting the Imperial Legislative Council is too heavy and too important to give any hope of a very short session. Nor is the Council likely to make its first attempt this season at "flying," as provided for by the Act which called it into existence. As soon as the coming holidays are at an end, or towards the close of October, the Council will be summoned to discuss such weighty matters as a Contract Law, a Registration Act, the Sale of Waste Lands and Redemption and Permanent Settlement of the land-tax. Besides these there is the Consolidation of Customs Bill, which will give India a uniform tariff; and Mr. Harington, no longer an amateur legislator, must be unwilling to let his opportunities pass for pursuing his favorite task of adding to, taking away from and generally amending the statute book of the Empire. As the Council are not likely to have either Sir B. Peacock or an experienced lawyer like Mr. Ritchie to guide them, the work will be done more slowly and the public will require to watch it more narrowly. Once free from legislation Lord and Lady Elgin will probably be able to proceed direct by train from Calcutta to Agra.

The Relief will to some extent be affected by the arrangements necessary for His Excellency's Escort, and these have hitherto delayed its publication. Besides these the prevalence of Cholera, and the want of the usual Relief last year, render some extensive changes advisable, and Colonel Balfour is not in the way now to look at the cost with a jealous eye, though we doubt not Colonel Broome will do his duty. But it has been drawn up, approved of in Calcutta and only awaits the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. At least seventeen Infantry and four Cavalry regiments of Her Majesty's Service will change, while the 92nd, now in Calcutta, will go to England and be succeeded by the 13th in Fort William. Lord Elgin will not probably make a long tour, but proceed slowly by Agra, Delhi and Meerut to that Simla paradise, of which, we trust, he will not become so enamoured as the Commander-in-Chief. The public can afford when there is no chance of a war to forget Sir Hugh Rose, unless he tempts it to gossip about exploits according to the maxim of Ovid,—

—Militiæ species amor est,

but it cannot lose sight of Lord Elgin. Sir C. Trevelyan denied Lord Canning a brief rest in the Hills on the only occasion he attempted to enjoy them. There is no probability that Sir W. Denison will trouble any one in India with his existence, but we cannot believe that envious fate will be kinder to Lord Elgin than to his predecessors.

SECRET DETECTIVE MILITARY POLICE.

(From the Mofussilite, Sept. 12.)

We have reason to believe that it is the intention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to establish a secret and detective military police, for the purpose of regulating the interior economy of the army, messes, and military matters generally. We further understand that this secret police will not consist only of the sterner sex. We hear that it will be formed on the principle of Fouché's Cytherean Cohort. It may be expected, therefore, that ladies of great personal attractions, if not of extraordinary accomplishments, will be pressed into the service. We fear, however, that the great difficulty in executing His Excellency's idea will be the scarceness of material to be found in this country. Where will Sir Hugh find his Madam de Fontanges? Where will he find Marie de St. Cyr, his Rachel D'Este? No amount of sitting could *hatch* eggs like these. The promised decoration of a V. C. might, perhaps, induce some of the more ambitious spirits to come forward, as personal assistants of His Excellency, in the development of this diplomatic movement, of which the Duke of Otranto was the great originator. We have often remarked that there is a considerable resemblance of character between Fouché and Sir Hugh Rose; Fouché, it will be remembered, knew nothing of geography and the exact sciences; nor does Sir Hugh Rose. When it was reported to Fouché that Napoleon had been sent to St. Helena, he coolly remarked—"that's some island in the Baltic, I believe." When it was proposed to send a regiment to Seepree, Sir Hugh Rose was understood to have said, "why, Seepree is in the Madras Presidency?" We could easily continue the parallel, but have not space to do so. We cannot, however, conclude without referring to the difference between these two characters. Fouché, notwithstanding the organisation of his Cytherean Cohort, was as cold and callous in the presents of female beauty as was Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. Sir Hugh Rose, on the other hand, and to his honor be it said, is not indifferent to the charms of the sex; indeed he more resembles in this respect Charles Stuart; though not in person, although both wore their own hair, and wore it long, and were very fond of Spaniels. We allude to Charles the Second, who was a merry monarch, given to choreal exercises, and frequently had such splendid partners as the Duchess of Portsmouth, Colonna, and "poor Nelly."

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

(From the Friend of India, Sept. 11.)

Two contemporaries have paid Sir Hugh Rose a very ambiguous compliment by recommending the members of the United Service Club not to expel Colonel Priestley. The Commander-in-Chief has done nothing, so far as the public are aware, to deserve the suspicion that he is a patron and partizan of spies and tale-bearers, and respect for him ought to induce the Army to pause before they give ear to so dishonorable an insinuation.

The facts are patent to all. Colonel Priestley has officially reported a private conversation, contrary to the rules which regulate the society of officers and gentlemen. If the Club do not mark their sense of his conduct by erasing his name, they condescend to place themselves on the same level with the common informer. Military Clubs will then be reduced to the condition of a foreign café where no man dares to give free utterance to his thoughts, for fear his next neighbour may be a spy. If Major Fitzgerald had as persistently depreciated Sir Hugh Rose in private conversation as Colonel Priestley offensively paraded his admiration of him in a most ostentatious manner and extravagant terms, as if to provoke retort, then public sympathy would be less with Major Fitzgerald. But it is notorious that Colonel Priestley began the conversation, and conducted it in a manner almost insulting so as to provoke one who is the most gentlemanly of officers and estimable of men. Not only so but he took no notice of Major Fitzgerald's reply at the time. Treasuring it up from Saturday night till Monday morning, he only then officially reported it, without informing the officer thus betrayed. We speak deliberately, we express the feeling of the whole public from its highest member to its lowest, when we say that there is no language too strong to characterise this offence against social etiquette.

The articles we allude to are either libels on the Commander-in-Chief, who would probably be the first to call for the expulsion of such a person as Colonel Priestley from a London Club, or most insolent attempts to prevent a body of English gentlemen from asserting their own honor, and securing the sacredness of private intercourse, by endeavoring to intimidate them from carrying out their own openly expressed feelings and convictions. We assure them, on the best authority, that Major Fitzgerald's remark cannot, by the utmost legal sophistry, be construed into an offence against the Articles of War. The best compliment the Army can pay to their Chief is to act unanimously on the 25th September, and to take it for granted that so gallant a man as Sir Hugh Rose cannot but approve of their so doing. In the very painful alternative of his so far forgetting his own honor as to support Colonel Priestley, we would remind them of the noble words of an old monk of the middle age—"Duo sunt, justitia et libertas, pro quibus quisque fidelis usque ad sanguinem stare debeat."

THE LATE Mr. MEAD.

(From the Hurkaru, September 11.)

The great loss, which this paper in particular and the press and public in general, have sustained by the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Henry Mead, is almost irreparable. That lamented gentleman had been long connected with Indian journalism, and we think it will be interesting to our readers, as it certainly is most gratifying to ourselves, to trace the past career of so distinguished and talented a writer.

Mr. Mead first came to India in 1846, and assumed the editorial management of the Madras *Athenæum*, which paper he conducted with marked success until 1850, when he proceeded to Delhi and undertook the onerous duties of editor of the Delhi *Gazette*, a paper that had, until that time, been entirely dependent on the accuracy and copiousness of its intelligence, for the celebrity it had achieved with all classes of the Indian community, and the circulation it had obtained amongst the members of the civil and military services. But, with the advent of Mr. Mead appeared a decided and remarkable change in its leading articles, which were devoted, as was their author's life, to progressional improvement, morally, intellectually, and socially. The Madras *Athenæum*, however, awoke to a sense of the urgent necessity for re-engaging the services of so talented a man, and Mr. Mead, after a brief incumbency of one year at Delhi, resumed his seat in the editorial chair of the Madras journal, which he retained till 1853, when he temporarily retired from the field and endeavoured, but with singular ill success, to attain a competency in another walk of life. Failing therein, the *Friend of India* then, as now, a highly influential and widely circulated organ of public opinion, induced him to return to his legitimate profession, for Mr. Meredith Townsend (who well knew the worth of the distinguished man, whose career we are endeavouring to sketch as briefly as possible) succeeded in securing his services on his own temporary retirement in 1857.

The events connected with that unhappy year and the celebrity achieved by the publication in the *Friend of India*, under date the 25th of June 1857, of an article entitled "*The Centenary of Plassey*" must be so fresh in the minds of most of our readers that it is scarcely necessary for us to do more than cursorily advert to them. Yet there may be some who, having recently formed the acquaintance of Mr. Mead, or knowing him only from his clever and popular articles in this paper, are ignorant of the great and honourable fact of Mr. Mead's voluntary resignation of his influential post, in consequence of the threats held out by Lord Canning's Government, of the temporary suspension of the *Friend of India*, and the consequent depreciation of his friend, Mr. Townsend's property, which must have resulted thereon. Mr. Mead nobly came forward at this great crisis and, scorning all personal interest, sacrificed himself to avert so grave a catastrophe.

That act of unselfishness was not forgotten, nor was his reward long deferred, for, in the end of 1861, when the *Hurkaru*—the venerable '*Hurk*,'—as it used to be styled by its contemporaries, being, in fact, the oldest established paper in India, passed into the hands of a Joint Stock Company, the unanimous voice of the management called for Henry Mead.

That our present readers may be able to judge of the great change that has come over the policy of the Government of to-day from that which existed in 1857, let them carefully peruse the "Centenary of Plassey" article which has passed into a "household-word" in India.

Far be it from us to pretend to the attempt of entering into the many excellencies of the late respected gentleman's character in a brief and cursory review like the present, which is a poor but just tribute of respect to one who was most dear to us, as a personal friend, and whose grasp of intellect, as well as liberality of sentiment, combined with sound and progressive views of policy, were appreciated by all who had the honor of his personal acquaintance, or who had the advantage of perusing the masterly articles which have for months past illuminated and distinguished this journal. There are a few passages in that most celebrated article, to which reference has been so often made, that are pregnant with truth and overflowing with wisdom, and we would earnestly draw to them the attention of our present rulers, at whose hands, now that bitter animosities have been partially allayed, the development of the resources of this vast empire may be expected. We have said *partially* and we use the word advisedly, for we entirely concur in opinion with the lamented deceased that neither is the Hindoo nor the Mahomedan to be implicitly trusted, and that if we are ever to hope for the entire regeneration of this country it must by *christianizing* more than by *civilizing* its inhabitants. The latter is, it is true, the precursor to the former, and Bengal has already entered on that transition state which must end in an entire change of religion by the forsaking of their false deities for the worship of the only true God. In corroboration of our argument we might point to China and Japan as two nations which have reached the highest point to which civilization can be strained, unsupported and unchecked by the restraining influences of Christianity. They have remained stationary for years, and as it is in nature so must it be with nations and men, those, who progress not, retrograde. Already are symptoms visible of a general disruption of these empires, and they will assuredly become what India now is. This slight digression has been necessary on our part for the introduction of the remarkable passages referred to above. Speaking of the two great religions into which this colossal empire is divided, Mr. Mead said of the Hindoo:—

"The Hindoo stands upon the same platform with the Englishman, shares equal privileges with him and challenges for himself as great a measure of the protection and immunities accorded by the State. He has no political enemies, and his grievances are all social. There is much to be remedied within, but without all is quiet and secure. If he has a new part to play in the world's history, the stage is clear for him, and there is an audience ready to sympathise and applaud. Whatever he has in him of creative ability may find easy vent and ready acceptance. We have swept away the obstacles which stood in the path of intellect and courage, it rests only with nature and himself, whether he achieves success or otherwise. A second Sevajee is happily impossible, but another Luther would find an easier task than that which was imposed upon the monk of Wittenberg. The inventor, the author, the man of science will meet ready welcome and sure reward. We spread out before the dormant Asiatic soul, all the mental treasures of the West, and feel only too happy in being allowed to distribute them."

And again of the Mahomedan:—

"The Mussulman power was effete long before the battle of Plassey, and such as Clive found the Mahomedans in the days of Surajah Dowlah, we encounter them in the time of the deposed king of Oude. Cruel, sensual, and intolerant, they are unfit to rule and unwilling to serve. Claiming to exercise away as of Divine Right, and yet destitute of every gift with which Nature has endowed the races meant by destiny to dominate over the world, they fell by necessity under the power of a nation replete with energy and resolution and loathe with all the bitterness of hate, the infidels who have subdued them. They will never tolerate our gifts or forgive our supremacy. We may load them with blessings, but the reward will be curses. We stand between them and a fancied earthly paradise, and are not classed in their list of good angels."

Mr. Mead concluded his world-renowned article with this beautifully succinct, yet manifestly just, review of the British rule in India up to the time of the rebellion, and many of the bright prospects he then foretold, which appeared almost Utopian, he happily lived to see realized:—

"We have committed many blunders and some crimes; wrought evil by premeditation and good by instinct, when all is summed up, the award must be in our favour. And with the passing away of the present cloud there will dawn a brighter day both for England and India. We shall strengthen at the same time our hold upon the soil and upon the hearts of the people; tighten the bonds of conquest and of mutual interest. The land must be thrown open to the capital and enterprise of Europe; the ryot lifted by degrees out of his misery, and made to feel that he is a man if not a brother, and everywhere heaven's gifts of climate and circumstance made the most of. The first Centenary of Plassey was ushered in by the revolt of the native army, the second may be celebrated in Bengal by a respected Government and a Christian population."

That the anticipation prognosticated in the concluding paragraph will be fulfilled in June 1957, no sane man can possibly doubt who looks back upon the vast strides in progression already made within the twentieth part of a century, and to which the late lamented Editor of this journal ably contributed during the few brief months he was, through our columns, permitted to influence and instruct public opinion in this country and in England. *May his mantle fall on worthy shoulders.*

COLONEL PRIESTLEY AND THE CLUB.

(From the Englishman, Sept. 9.)

If we are to attach any importance to the indications afforded by some very, very light straws and waifs which have, within the last few days, been thrown up in the military—social atmosphere at the Presidency, we should infer from the direction which these little indicators have taken, that there was about to be a shift of wind in the affair of the United Service Club and Lieutenant Colonel Priestley; which, as the public know, is to be brought forward at a public meeting on the 25th. It is the expressed opinion of several officers of rank at the Presidency that, although the United Service Club has the undoubted right to expel the offending member; yet that the ends of honor and high gentlemanly feeling may be fully met without carrying Lieutenant Colonel Priestley's punishment to such an extreme extent; a measure which it is asserted, sets him altogether aside, and really brings the military members of the Club face-to-face, and into direct antagonism, with the Commander-in-Chief in India. That expulsion from the United Service Club here will be utter ruin, both social and professional, to Lieutenant Colonel Priestley, every person at all acquainted with military life, and our social laws is well aware. His regiment must take the matter up, with what certain result we need scarcely say; and this movement, consequent upon the action of the Club, will as certainly be followed by the action of the Club to which Lieutenant Colonel Priestley belongs in England, the results of whose movement it is also unnecessary for us to indicate. We are not now offering either advice or warning for the benefit of the military body here or elsewhere: our remarks up to this point being simply a repetition of what, as we have said above, is being uttered in military circles here by officers of high rank, long standing, unimpeachable feelings and principles both as soldiers and gentlemen. It is the opinion of many of these officers that the strong and unreserved condemnation of the Club, as regards Lieutenant Colonel Priestley's conduct, the aversion of its members ever again to associate with that officer, and the prevention of a repetition of the scandal which has taken place, can be all as well carried out and enforced by the unanimous expression of the entire body of the members, stopping short of the final measure of summary expulsion, as they could be by proceeding to final resort. Perhaps it would be as well to consider these opinions before proceeding to extremities, in a case where the condemnation of the offender's conduct has been perfectly unanimous, as we hope it will ever be in English society in similar cases, and to stop just short of a measure which may be painfully disagreeable to Sir Hugh Rose, to whom very many of the members of the United Service Club owe something of gratitude, respect and good-will. We do not abate by the smallest particle or shade, the thorough going and hearty condemnation which we have from the commencement, expressed of Lieut. Col. Priestley's utterly indefensible conduct. But, in this case especially, as in most others generally, we should be glad to see the ends of justice, of honor, and of our social code of gentlemanly feeling and propriety, attained without running to the last extreme; that is to say, without the very disagreeable result of any body of officers, especially those of the Bengal Army, proceeding so far in chase of a paltry offender, as to find themselves defiantly in front of their gallant, excellent, and popular Commander-in-Chief. We hope that the counsels of moderation will prevail; and that enough will be done—and it can be done—to punish and condemn the offender without forgetting what is due to the rank, the worth, and the many kind and generous actions of the Commander-in-Chief in India; supposing always that the members of the Club feel themselves to be shut up to that result, in case of their expulsion of this objectionable member.

THE PAPER SYSTEM.

(From the Englishman.)

We have more than once in former days, *Consule Planco*, when Grant was Governor, endeavoured to rouse the authorities to a just appreciation of the shocking mischief of what we took the liberty of denominating the "paper system," under which all the pregnant realities of good government were sacrificed to appearance; that appearance being set forth in the monthly, quarterly, and yearly abomination, called in barbarian tongues, *Maskabar Seh-mahee* and *Sal-tumamee!* Now, as almost all confess who are not interested in withholding the confession, that there is "something rotten in the state of Bengal;" that there never was such a plethora of inefficiency, so unruffled an ocean of mediocrity as is now presented by the executive service; it may be worth our while to "try back," and endeavour to ascertain, some at least, of the causes of this unpleasant and undesirable effect.

In the course of future reflections upon the subject, we shall endeavour to point these out; but at present, we confine ourselves to one, and that not the least important, or the least pernicious,—viz., the Paper System. The root of this system is sound; its reasonableness undeniable. That there should be some recorded "data" periodically submitted, and that those "data" should to some extent form the ground of testing the relative qualifications of public officers is a proposition not to be disputed. Taken as far as they go, and carefully compared with other facts and other criteria of judgment, they are of essential service; but perverted, as they almost universally are both by those who submit and those who examine them, they have become the most mischievous channels of false judgment; the most pernicious instruments of a desolating "sham." That their bad effect is not universal, that the evil, generally, stops short of the English office, is simply owing to the incumbent's his conscientiousness and honor. That the fiction, hypocrisy, and wickedness which is engendered by it, pervades every other department from the Principal Sudder Ameen to the *pyadah* we fearlessly maintain. And we venture to say, that until the use of these pestiferous statements is brought within reasonable bounds, there will not only be no improvement in the Lower Courts, but things will go from bad to worse.

We must now explain to the unlearned what this wretched system is, as at present maintained. Every judicial officer is required to submit statements of the work performed by him, and from every one is enacted a "tale" of so many cases per month; and it is perfectly notorious that the man who decides most cases, is, *cæteris paribus*, the man after the heart of the authorities. What is the effect? Why, a direct premium on bad work, an overpowering temptation to careless investigation and unjust judgment,—the greatest curse that can be inflicted on a nation. So complete is the conviction of every Native officer, that he will be measured by the quantity rather than the quality of his decisions, that we see all around us the scandalous spectacle of a general violation of the law, in regard to the examination of witnesses. And the excuse runs;—"If we examine witnesses as the law directs, we cannot yield our tale of cases! And our promotion will be stopped!" Let any Native officer be asked what his claims to promotion are; he instantly produces a memo: shewing the number of the cases decided. Whether those decisions have been good or bad, whether they have brought tears to the widow, ruin to the poor, or desolation to the hearts of the orphans, is of small account,—the prescribed number has been accomplished. We shall get no *takeed* from the Judge, no wig from the Sudder; our names will be noted for approval! All is serene. Serene indeed on the surface, but rotten, unspeakably rotten at the core.

Now, a short-sighted government does not perceive, and an unconscientious government will not admit, the unspeakable evils of such a system. They ignore the grave fact that this puny, this constant demand, like that of the horse-leech for more, not only prevents the possibility of sound and careful judgment, but also is a bar to the progressive improvement of the judicial officer himself. The careful and deliberate investigation of a single case, where laws and precedents are consulted and arguments heard; where time for consideration and leisure for thought are taken, is infinitely more improving to a judge than the hap-hazard and hurryskurry "knocking off" of a hundred. And thus two great evils are perpetuated: not only are judgments bad, but the bad judge remains bad; and bad and good are alike stagnant. The peculiarity of the present day is, that every officer is over-worked; he has neither leisure for thought, study, nor improvement; he is a mark for the attack of superiors, who whip him up incessantly to time, and he degenerates into a hack, in spite of himself; knowing but little of his work, less of the country, nothing of the natives. The cry of the Commissioner, the Sudder Board, the Sudder and the Government is the same. Haste, haste to turn out your work, good, bad, or indifferent; never mind only turn it out, and we are satisfied!

It is painful to reflect on the effects of this false and factitious system; a gradual degeneracy in the public services: estrangement of the people; increasing litigation, loss of respect and smouldering disaffection. The curse of "sham" is upon us; and while we prate of ruling in the affections of the people,—in itself a gigantic sham—we are doing our best to establish that most miserable of all conditions; the condition which inevitably accompanies judicial mal-administration.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

(From the Madras Times, Sept. 15.)

For some time past the correspondence columns of our own and of other journals have contained letters respecting the present position and future prospects of the Warrant Officers of the Indian Army. From those letters it is sufficiently plain that this class of public servants are as a body, dissatisfied, and that there are valid grounds for this dissatisfaction. We are prepared to hear that this is the present condition of all classes of public servants in this country; an assertion we would fain deny, if we could. We hope, however, it is not intended by those who allege this wide-spread uneasiness, to make it a reason for indifference to the present unpleasant and unwholesome state of things. Because there rise from every section of official life utterances more or less loud of discontent, we hope no one will argue that the ear of authority should be deaf. Some of the grievances complained of may be unreal, others may be irremediable, but for many the cure is as practicable as their existence is certain, and to the investigation of these with a view to their redress, it is the duty of Government seriously to incline. The ability to remove the evils which they cannot help seeing, in many cases does not rest with the local authorities, but that is no excuse for apathy or inaction. Let our own Government at least resolve that whatever may come of the present disjointed condition of affairs, no part of the responsibility of the issue shall rest with them. Let suitable representations, and re-representations if necessary, be made in the proper quarter; they may then safely wash their hands of the consequences;—but not before.

The grievances of which Warrant Officers complain divide themselves into two classes;—such as are connected with the Amalgamation of the Royal and Local Armies, and such as are not so connected. To deal first with the latter, the more substantial of the two. The officers of this grade urge with much force that promotion to it now entails so many serious disadvantages that it has ceased to be coveted as an honorable reward of intelligent and faithful service. The institution no longer fulfils its intention. The great improvement effected of late years in the pay of the non-commissioned officers of Artillery from among whom the Warrant grade is recruited, and the increased expenses of living in India, have combined to make the gaining of this step, which used to be an object of ambition of the soldier of the old Company's army, a gain to be deprecated, the gain of a loss. But whilst the emoluments of the Warrant officers have diminished, comparatively, the standard of qualification remains as high as ever. Responsible duties devolve now as formerly on this class of public servants; intelligence, education, steadiness, integrity, are demanded as indispensible qualifications; the maintenance of a respectable appearance is expected; the holder of a Warrant is considered to occupy a middle position between the highest rank of the non-Commissioned and the holder of a Commission;—yet apart from the single circumstance of a more elevated military status, the Serjeant Major who has been promoted to be Sub-Conductor is in a less advantageous position than he was before. He finds his reward to consist in more onerous labor, heavier liabilities, and smaller allowances; and to harmonize these incongruities costs years of anxiety, struggle and embarrassment.

The rules of Military discipline do not permit any combined representation of grievances and the odium which among Soldiers attaches, often most unreasonably, to the character of a grumbler—in Military parlance "a Lawyer," as though the force of vituperation could affix no worse stigma—restrains the individual from coming forward as the champion of his order. No convenient safety valve is afforded for Military discontent. the consequence is that it gathers strength in secret, and those whom it concerns to know what is going on, remain in profound ignorance till an explosion takes place. It becomes therefore the special duty of the Press to ventilate freely the complaints and grievances of the army. In the columns of a respectable journal the authorities may learn what feelings are working in the breasts of men whom the fear of appearing insubordinate keeps respectfully silent. We can assure the head of the Madras Army that for a long time the anxious expectations of many good soldiers under his orders have been directed to him in the hope of seeing something done towards the removal of the anomalies just described. And to show that our case rests upon a firmer basis than vague and general expressions of discontent, we invite His Excellency's attention to the following plain facts. The pay of a Serjeant Major of the Artillery who is taught to look upon promotion to the Warrant Grade as an advantage and a reward, is Rs. 57 per month, besides which he receives rations equal at the present day to Rs. 10 a month. In addition he is entitled to allowances for his wife and children, clothing or money compensation in lieu of it, free quarters, oil, furniture, gratuitous schooling for his boys, and cheap and good liquor, if he affects that luxury, from the canteen. Compare with this the position of the same man on promotion to the rank of Sub-Conductor. His whole pay is Rs. 74 a month at a half batta station; and out of this, besides paying house-rent, the Warrant Officer must keep his family, educate his children, provide his own uniform, and purchase his beer or brandy from tradesman who look for a profit. Many would gladly revert if possible to the position from which they have been raised. With this comparison before us of the relative advantages of the Non-commissioned Officer and Warrant Officer, it would be absurd to question the superiority of the unwarranted position. The comfortable Serjeant whom it is proposed to translate to a higher title and a lower salary may with a sincerity that Bishops Elect might well envy, declare *Nolo Conductor ari.* Let me remain plain Serjeant Brown, with my rent free quarters in airy and healthy barracks, cheap bread and meat, no school bills, clothing provided by Government and other little perquisites, rather than Mr. Conductor Brown, with cocked hat and swallow-tailed coat to be paid for out of my own pocket, a little house in a back street pleasantly situated near the main drain, two or three boys at the Doveton College receiving the education that befits their position as the children of a Warrant Officer, but which ill befits his purse, and visited monthly by bill collectors with little accounts that never trouble the Non-commissioned mind or weaken the non commissioned exchequer. And Serjeant Brown would speak like a sensible man. Government owe it to themselves, if they wish the duties which devolve on this useful body of servants to be efficiently performed, and owe it to a deserving class of men, to remove this grievous inconsistency and no less grievous hardship.

But another grievance has been alluded to connected with the recent Amalgamation, which may not admit of quite so easy a remedy as that of inadequate salary. All ranks of the Company's forces were invited to volunteer for service in the Royal Army. No exception was made. A very large number of the Warrant Officers accepted the invitation. To this day they have received no intimation of the position it is intended they should occupy or the work they are to perform, or the allowances they are to draw. In the Royal Army there is no grade equivalent to that of Warrant Officers. Many of the duties of Conductors are discharged by Civilians. It is very inexpedient to prolong a day more than is necessary the suspense and very natural anxiety in which all the soldiers of this class who have volunteered for general service, have been and are still kept. No man can without detriment be detained in a state of chronic wonderment for half his life as to what is to become of him for the other half. If he is a public servant, the State is certain to lose by him for every month he is allowed to remain unsettled and distrustful. If it is found difficult to provide suitably all who have in compliance with the wishes of Government put down their names for general service, let them be induced to retire by the offer of a bonus. We observe that two Warrant Officers have recently been posted to the Quartermaster-ship and Paymaster-ship of one of the new Line Regiments. This is the sort of provision which would, we believe, best satisfy the wishes of the Warrant Officers themselves and best meet the peculiarities of their position. The recent postings have excited lively expectation in many hearts sick with hope deferred, that the solution of the difficulty has at last been hit upon and the end of their protracted suspense is approaching. We hope they are not to experience fresh disappointment. The Commander-in-Chief has a duty to perform to these Officers and both they and the public are unwilling to believe that he will neglect it.

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ENGLISH PRESS.

COTTON SUPPLY.

(From the Times, Aug. 15.)

At a Conference just held between Cotton consumers and Cotton producers at South Kensington a practical shape was at length given to the great question of Cotton Supply. On one side of this meeting stood the representatives of Manchester and its industry; on the other the representatives of countries able and willing to supply that industry with its raw material. Nor were the pretensions of the latter party merely speculative. On the contrary, they had come over here with samples of their produce, and were actually demonstrating in the International Exhibition what they had done and could do. To make sure on this point, the Manchester people had previously had these samples tested, and a Report, now before us, had been made of the qualifications of the several competitors for a business of 40,000,000*l.* a year. That is really the amount of money we are prepared to pay to some people or other for due supplies of Cotton, and the question now is who can make a bid for the trade. The demand is just as precious to somebody else as the supply is to us, and it only remains to see how the bargain can be adjusted. Let us dismiss for the occasion all reference to past omissions or mistakes, and consider simply the question of future supply under the conditions established.

To begin with, and as a preliminary conclusion, there is not the smallest doubt about the natural capabilities of very many countries for the production of this important commodity. As regards the conditions which nature alone could insure,—soil and climate,—districts almost without number are unexceptionably situated. No fewer than 35 different countries have sent Cotton to the Exhibition as a product which is or might be one of their staples. It can be grown in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. In many of these places it was actually grown once, and could undoubtedly, under equally encouraging conditions, be grown again. The Southern States of America are so far from having any monopoly in this respect that, if mere climate only were considered, there are countries which surpass them. It is also on record that Cotton production can be commenced, extended, and developed in a comparatively short space of time. The Americans themselves began with an export of five bales only as recently as the year 1785, and many a man now living in the Confederate States may have witnessed the growth of the Cotton industry from its very infancy upwards. All these facts being absolutely beyond question what was there to prevent an immediate understanding between the two parties at South Kensington—between those who proclaimed their great desire to buy Cotton and those who professed equal anxiety to sell it?

As a natural consequence it will be assumed that the only difference could be that which invariably affects a bargain—viz., a difference about price, and this, in point of fact, is the truth of the matter. Guarantee the desired price for so many years, and the supply will come. That is clear enough, but if such price is a fancy price it would be a bad plan to promise it. If this or that country really possesses the capabilities alleged for the growth of Cotton, it should need no bounty or favour to encourage production. And here it was that the first discrimination became practicable, and that some of the competitors for notice began to fall off and drop into the rear. All had got soil and climate, and most of them had cheap land, but some had no roads, some had no labour, and some no capital. Capital, perhaps, would gravitate of itself to any really promising field of employment, but roads would call for an outlay which must be considered in the price of produce, while, as to labour, that was just the master-key of the whole problem. Cotton plantations require full supplies of labour, and if those supplies are scarce or dear there is an end of the question. When one of the speakers at the Conference observed that in his country an ordinary bullock-driver would expect 60*l.* a year and his keep, it was plain that such a country was not the place for Cotton.

However, even this critical point was ultimately disposed of with some success. The Report made on the samples exhibited tells us that in "many countries," and those, too, the countries which show the greatest resources, it is considered that "6d. per lb. would be sufficiently remunerative to encourage a revival and extension of trade." That is a most important notification. It is something more practical than we have yet had. On the faith of this information we may now assume that if 6d. per lb. could be relied upon as the price which Cotton would fetch for some time to come in the Liverpool market, we should obtain large supplies from sources now unproductive. We are thus brought, therefore, to the pith of the whole question. Is Cotton likely to be worth that money in spite of all contingencies? It certainly seems so. How much more it is worth at this moment we need not say, as the figures are too exceptional to count for anything in an ordinary estimate. But Mr. Cheethan, the Chairman of the Conference and the President of the Manchester Association, gave some account of prices commonly current before the present crisis, and from this account we learn that Cotton stood at 6d. or 7d. till about 18 years ago, when it fell for a year or two to 4d. and 3½d., that it rallied after that, and that "the average had never been under 6d." The planters, we are told—that is, the planters of Southern America—"declared they could not grow Cotton at 4d.," and so the rates which ruled from 1844 to 1846 have never re-appeared. From these statistics it would seem evident that all those "many" countries which can make a profit out of Cotton at 6d. a pound may set to work to supply Liverpool without much fear of losing their pains.

There is, however, a certain consideration which doubtless weighs with all the candidates for the business now vacant. What if the Southern States should come into the market again, pouring in the hoarded crop of 1862 like a deluge, and then contending with all their energies for the monopoly which they have, indeed, lost for the moment, but which they have already once won for themselves in spite of the world? Are not those events to be dreaded? That did not seem to be the opinion of the Conference. Mr. Wanklyn, the author of the Report which we have quoted "doubted whether the crop said to exist in the Southern States really was stowed there." He said that large quantities were supposed to have been worked up by the Confederates for military clothing, and that less than half of the original crop probably remained. It is obvious to add that even before this could find its way here the war must have terminated and the traffic have been reorganized. That, however, is a far less important matter than the general question of future supply. Can the Confederate Americans be expected to undersell in the next few years, or at any time, those producers who acknowledge their readiness and ability to supply Cotton at 6d. a pound? Mr. Cheetham tells us that these very planters cannot do this now, and could not have done it at any time during the last 15 years. He gives us their usual figures at 6d. or 7d.—never under 6d. on an average. To beat the terms in question, therefore, they must do after terrible disorganization, and with enormous burdens on their backs, what they could not do when everything was smooth and easy for them. Granted that their separation from the North may relieve them from many fiscal disadvantages, and that the natural energies of their race may animate them to extraordinary exertions, yet against these aids we must set the dreadful losses of the war and the aggravated difficulties of the slave question. It appears to us impossible to conclude that the Cotton States of America can be, for many years to come, in as good a position for competing with other countries as they were before the war. If they wanted 6d. a pound for their Cotton then, they will want at least as much by and by, while it is still to be remembered that as yet they are out of the field altogether. All that wonderful traffic, so diligently maintained and so perfectly organized, is now absolutely suspended. For purposes of European commerce these great Cotton States have ceased to exist. The field is entirely open. Cotton buyers are no longer choosers, but beggars. They will take anything they can get. We have heard that the Alexandrian Greeks are actually buying up the cushions on which Turks love to recline for the sake of their Cotton stuffing. Any Cotton is money's worth now, and with such a start an enterprising people ought to be prepared to meet even an experienced rival an indefinite time hence.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

(From the Times, August 16.)

The great question which is still agitated in India,—whether the Government is a joint proprietor of the land with its subjects,—is rather of antiquarian curiosity than of practical importance. We may content ourselves with knowing that, somehow or other, we, as the successors of the Great Mogul and other native potentates, are universally admitted to be entitled to the rent of the land. What proportion this rent bears to the gross produce seems to be left pretty much to the conscience of the Government itself to determine. In some respects this is a very advantageous way of supporting Government, for the rent of land, being not the cause, but the effect of its careful cultivation, may be appropriated to the use of the Government without in any way interfering with the production of wealth. Something of the same kind existed in Europe during the decay of the feudal system, when Kings began to commute the military service of their tenants for a money tax, called "scuttage." But in general the European aristocracies have succeeded in delivering themselves from the weight of this tax, and casting it either on the whole of the community, as in England, or on the whole of the community except themselves, as in France before the Revolution. The Indian Government therefore found itself possessed of this large amount of rent, without European precedents to guide it as to the best manner of its administration.

There are at this moment three different principles in active operation upon which rent is collected. There is the Permanent Settlement, introduced by Lord Cornwallis into Bengal at the end of the last century. This consisted in assessing the land once for all, and renouncing on behalf of the Government the right on any future occasion to raise the assessment. As a political measure Lord Cornwallis's settlement has been exceedingly successful. Nobody can doubt that to it we owe the preservation of Bengal, and probably with Bengal the preservation of our Eastern Empire, during the mutiny of 1857. The Zemindars might not be much attached to us, but they knew that the first step of any native Government which might succeed us would be to cancel the Permanent Settlement, and they felt that their interest was indissolubly bound up with ours. We have probably lost something in the way of revenue, but we have gained in security more than we have sacrificed in money. The fault of the Permanent Settlement was unquestionably its treatment of the native proprietor. The Zemindar, till then a mere tax-gatherer, was made into a landlord, in consideration of a quit-rent paid to the Government, with full power to demand from the real owner whatever rent he thought proper—a power which, it is to be feared, has in very many cases been cruelly abused. The Village Settlement was at one time high in favour. It saved trouble to the Government, but gave an opportunity, which is seldom given in vain, for the strong to tyrannize over the weak when assessing among themselves the amount which each was to contribute. The third system, according to which the Government collected its own rents as landlord, was theoretically unobjectionable, but carried with it the practical inconvenience that it implied a great amount of native agency; that is, enormous tyranny and extortion. In October last year the Indian Government took into its serious consideration this momentous question of land. They saw that they had hitherto neglected a great element of safety in not giving the proprietors a stronger interest in the permanence of the English Government, and they sought for means to repair their error. Lord Canning, no doubt, cast his eyes upon that which is passing everywhere in the colonial empire of Great Britain. He saw that the first step which long experience has suggested to colonial Governments was to place the people as speedily as possible in absolute possession of the land, and following out this analogy he, as it would seem without consulting the Home Government, published a document in which he offered all land unappropriated and not covered with jungle in fee simple for two rupees and a half, or five shillings an acre, and made the rent of all land at present under assessment redeemable at 20 years' purchase of the rent, provided that in each district the rent thus redeemed shall not in the first instance exceed 10 per cent. of the land revenue of that district.

To this momentous proposal the Secretary for India replies on the 9th of July—a period, perhaps, not unreasonably long when the vast importance of the subject and its intrinsic difficulty are taken into account. Sir Charles Wood objects to a fixed price for unappropriated land, which must necessarily be of very different value in different places, and recommends instead the plan of sales by auction. We are not about to enter into the controversy as to the merits of a fixed or an upset price, but it may be observed that the Government of India, being a large proprietor of rents, has an obvious interest against any sudden or violent lowering of the terms on which land may be obtained, and would certainly do unwisely to enter into competition with itself for the very scanty amount of labour and capital of which India is at any time able to dispose. The important question is, however, that raised by the proposal of what is obviously intended to be ultimately an extinction of the Indian revenue from land. To this the Secretary of State entirely objects. He does not believe that at the present rate of interest in India persons would practically redeem their land at so high a rate as 20 years' purchase of the rent. So long as all Government securities under 5 per cent. are below par such a redemption, if made, would relieve the Government of a corresponding amount of debt; but should Four per Cents rise to par, Government would obviously lose 20 per cent. by the process of redeeming the land-tax and applying the result to the payment of debt. If, as the Secretary of State believes, the landowners do not generally possess the capital requisite for redemption, the measure will be partial in its operation; if they do, the Government will be overpowered with money which it cannot employ without raising artificially against itself the price of its own obligations.

The Secretary of State proposes, instead of this plan, to grant a Permanent Settlement in all cases where it shall appear to the Government of India that the assessment of the land is not likely to admit of any considerable increase, such redemption to be determined, as we understand, by the rate of Interest paid on Government securities—the principle, in fact, on which our own land-tax is redeemable. By these means Sir Charles Wood believes that he can realize all the political advantages which would flow from Lord Canning's proposal, and that land held at a certain rent, which it is not in the power of Government to augment, will inspire in its occupiers the same sense of security, and, consequently, the same desire for improvement, as land on which such rent has actually been redeemed. This decision receives the weighty support of Sir John Lawrence. It seems to us to be upon the whole a prudent and well considered determination. We have no doubt that, practically, the granting of a Permanent Settlement throughout India will be a much larger measure and one fraught with much more relief to the native landowner, than the offer of immediate redemption, for the simple reason that every man, however poor his circumstances, may receive the benefit of a Permanent Settlement, while the benefit of a redemption can only be enjoyed by those possessed of the capital necessary to redeem. While the measure is wider and more liberal in its scope, it is more in accordance with the habits of the people, and will have, from its greater extent, far more political efficacy. The time may come when advancing civilization, a greater spirit of independence, and a desire for the subdivision of property will make the people of India discontented even with a Permanent Settlement, and anxious for a free and unencumbered tenure. But it is wiser to advance to this state of things by degrees than to jump at once to a conclusion which, however consonant to English ideas, goes far beyond the present wants and wishes of India. As soon as the element of uncertainty of the amount of rent is removed the real obstacle to improvement vanishes, and the tenure becomes similar to that which is known as "feu" in Scotland, which is not, so far as we are aware, found to be adverse to improvement.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Daily News, August 15.)

The Federal preparations for another campaign, from the magnitude of the scale on which they are conceived, necessarily occupy a considerable amount of time. It is felt throughout the Northern States that in the effort to crush the rebellion they are now about to make economy would be waste, hesitation treason, and half-measures the certain means of ensuring total loss. The spirit of Government and people repudiates all temporising counsels and expedients. Experience has taught many lessons during the last twelve months, but none more important than this—that in great affairs the truth is manifold, not single, and that however superior one system or class of expedients may be, it can never be so much better than all the rest as to render it safe or wise to rely upon it alone. The military organization which had its origin in the spontaneous enthusiasm of the nation furnished the executive in an incredibly brief space with the material of any army vast in numbers, and, by the admission of the unfriendly critics, unsurpassed in the qualities that redeem masses of men under discipline from being mere machines. In the course of a few months the multitude of volunteers had become in most respects thoroughly drilled and capable of performing any evolutions that might be required of them in the field. Their bravery and endurance never were doubted, and both have been abundantly put to the proof. One essential characteristic, however was overlooked, wherein the armies of the Potomac and the Mississippi differed from the armies of the Old World. They were still volunteers—men who had quitted home and work, not for love of war or for sake of pay or bounty, but from a sense of patriotic duty, with the earnest hope that their days of soldiering might be few and effective, and with the determination that as soon as the honour and integrity of the Union were vindicated they would resume their peaceful avocations. They had not ceased to be citizens when they became soldiers; on the contrary, their excellence as soldiers was in no small degree ascribable to their excellence as citizens, but every good has its drawbacks, and in the Federal army there has arisen within the last few weeks a serious cause of disorganization, and even of danger, springing directly, and, as it were, of necessity, from the very nature of that army. Furloughs were asked for and granted to an extent altogether unprecedented, and practically incompatible with the preservation of either contentment or confidence in the camp. Many regiments became so much weakened thereby as to require being combined temporarily with others; and when this could not be effected they were deprived of an insurmountable portion of their strategic usefulness. The actual gross muster-roll of the Federal force, moreover, has been very seriously reduced, and the army has profited materially by the opportunity. The subject has at length fixed the attention of the Government, and by the time the harvest has been gathered in the Northern and Western States, orders of a peremptory kind will no doubt be issued reminding those now on leave of the want of their speedy return to the camp. We have no doubt that this appeal will be cheerfully responded to; and that once again the Volunteer Corps will exhibit their original strength. But the War Department at Washington, once rendered sensible of the peculiar weakness of the system in which too exclusive a reliance has hitherto been placed, is resolved no longer to rest the sole defence of Federal authority upon Volunteers. The alternative of drafting contingents from the Local Militia into the general Army engaged in active service has been decided on; and it is officially announced that it will be proceeded with, if necessary, to the extent of three hundred thousand men.

Meanwhile other lessons of experience have not been thrown away. Mr. Staunton has been convinced that the civil administration of the department over which he presides is enough to tax to the full all his powers of mental and bodily labour. The general direction of military movements he has freely and wisely delegated to a professional head of the armies of the Republic, whose superintendence and control is to extend over all, and whose functions will in many respects resemble those performed in time of war by our Commander-in-Chief. General Halleck has been summoned from the Western army to fill this new post in permanent war council at Washington. With great good sense and proper soldierlike feeling one of his first acts has been to visit the camp on the James River, and to confer unreservedly with General M'Clellan on the future course of operations which it may be best for the army of the Potomac to pursue. In this way all the practical wants of the army, and all the practical hindrances to its success, will have been photographed unerringly for the use of the Supreme Government: it were perhaps more correct to say that, by the instrumentality now adopted, the Cabinet of Washington will possess for military intelligence a departmental *camera obscura*, under the auspices of one who will know the value to attach to each moving force, and the importance of each novel attitude. As another campaign seems now to be regarded as inevitable, it is not improbable that the strategic plans of that recently concluded may give place to others of a wholly different character. A belief that something of the kind is contemplated appears to prevail very generally. The momentous changes likely to ensue from the important steps towards emancipation taken by Congress at the instance of the President justify, and necessitate in fact, new tactics and a different species of strategy. We should not be surprised to hear ere long of movements based on calculations totally dissimilar from those which, six months ago, led to the concentration of a powerful army in the narrow and insalubrious delta formed by the rivers of Eastern Virginia. The capture of Richmond has not ceased to be desirable; but its immediate importance will be lessened, while the eventual fall of the place may be rendered all the easier and more certain, by operations in a wider field. In the last campaign the chief part of the drudgery and exposure, so injurious to the health of the troops, was necessarily performed by men unused to a continuance of such harassing duty. They had left their comfortable and oftentimes luxurious homes to march and fight, and they found themselves compelled for weeks, nay months, to undergo all the hardships and to render all the services of day labourers. There was no help for it, and seeing its necessity, the men of the North gallantly submitted to their disheartening and frequently debilitating toil. But there is an end to all this now. The negro population will everywhere rejoice at being allowed to perform the onerous labour upon which the strength of their liberators was heretofore spent, not in vain, but at deplorable cost. The available power of the Federals will in this way be immeasurably increased: and with such augmentation of resources the military plans of the coming campaign may be expected to assume proportions wider and more comprehensive than those just terminated. It does not seem to be the design of President Lincoln to put arms at present into the hands of the emancipated slaves. They can obviously be more effectively employed in other ways, for which they are better fitted by the habits of their past lives, and which are not open to some of the objections and difficulties that would beset a premature attempt at enlisting them.

FLAX IN COTTON-MILLS.

(From the Times, August 14.)

Necessity is the mother of invention; but necessity has to drive men to many great straits, and make it impossible to sit still, before invention sets to work. The greater part of mankind are very slow to make "their heads save their heels." They will rather be trudging and drudging at leg work and hand work, and any routine whatever, than run the risk of a headache, or an indigestion, by trying to master a difficulty. What suits an ordinary Englishman best is to have a good name, a little money, and much credit; to buy or build a factory like every other factory, or with just the latest improvements; to put into it the latest machinery; to get the best men that pay and promises will bring; to send his order for the best material to be got at a moderate price; to receive it and work it, and sell it in the best market;—in a word, to do everything that everybody else is doing, only perhaps a little better. He sees plenty of warnings of what to avoid, and he expects to be a little wiser than most of his neighbours. But if he is not, they are making fortunes, so why should not he? By and by he finds he need not be so often at the factory, and may let things take their course. He can enjoy the family circle and even amuse himself. He can afford a better establishment, a larger circle of acquaintance, equipages, continental tours, a country-house, pictures, and so on. Tell such a man, under such circumstances, that he must secure himself against a failure of the material,—that he must look out for substitutes or new sources, that he must keep his tackle free that he may be always ready for a squall, and that all trade is enterprise, and all tradesmen and manufacturers "merchant-venturers," and he will stare at you as much as if you were playing the ghost, with a white sheet and a hollow turnip. What is it you are all talking about? Is it *his* business to grow cotton, or to find out something instead of cotton? You may as well threaten him with the exhaustion of the coal strata, or another deluge. If anything extraordinary should happen, it will be time to think of that when it comes. When this is the ordinary frame of mind, the extraordinary event, when it does happen, finds people very unprepared, and ready to blame everybody but themselves. Lord Palmerston ought to have found cotton somewhere; Lord Russell ought to have made the Americans forward it as usual; Sir C. Wood ought to have made the Hindoos grow it, and clean it properly, and deliver it in proper condition and proper quantities to proper agents, all over the Cotton Districts of India. Somebody of everybody else ought to have undertaken all the cost, all the risk, all the anxiety, all the headwork, and all the heartbreak of the affair, in order that the manufacturer might continue to work his mill as usual, and enjoy himself, as usual, in the bosom of his family, and amass a good fortune, and become a great man, and M.P., and a Radical reformer.

As these pleasant expectations have not been fulfilled, and just now, as the supply has failed, hungry Lancashire has taken to invention. Cotton, strange to say, has been lately adulterated with linen. At the time of the Exhibition of 1851 a good deal was said of M. Claussen's patent for working flax to a softness and fineness of fibre that should admit of its use in the Cotton-mills. As nothing has been said about it lately, we are to conclude that the invention is not one of practical utility, and at all events, does not pay. It appears, however, that flax, in some form, is available. The waste from what is used in the linen manufacture has been mixed with cotton to some extent by spinners and manufacturers with considerable success. There are difficulties, as might be expected. The colour cannot easily be brought to harmonize with that of gray calico. The material is not easy to spin. It is, however, so cheap, thus far, as to give a good profit, which cannot be expected to last when the capabilities of the material are better known. "Domestics" of this composite character are preferred to the ordinary cotton goods. This is a singular inversion of the ordinary course of adulteration. Every good house-keeper is aware that it requires some experience to distinguish linen articles from the various mixtures of linen and cotton sold in the shops. They are in general mere frauds. Now, however, cotton is adulterated with linen. What next will be found to eke out our scanty stock? This expedient does not promise to be widely available, as the quantity is limited. The ground is open to the inventor and discoverer. When we advertised, some years ago, the reward of a thousand pounds to any one who could discover a new material for paper, we little thought that the dearth of fibre would so soon spread so far that the spindle and the loom would be fellow-sufferers with the press. In some quarters we had little sympathy, and it was thought that so long as the poor man had his sheet of straw paper, blackened over with the chief news of the day, it mattered little from what sort of fabric, or type, or ink gentlemen and ladies took their opinions and the materials for conversation.

There is another little matter, which is, to say the least, rather annoying to our manufacturers. Vast quantities of cotton have gone, and are still going, from this country to the Continent. The Continental States tax our manufactures, and let in the raw material duty free. It answers their purpose to buy and fetch from our ports what our manufacturers cannot afford to buy at their own doors, for in their own markets their protective system gives them an indisputable advantage over our manufacturers. Of course, there are very good reasons for our persisting in our own liberal policy instead of returning evil for evil; but it cannot be expected that ruined manufacturers, starving operatives, and the crowd of other sufferers by the present disaster will see with much complacency the first necessity of their lives taken from before their eyes, and carried in shiploads to their foreign rivals. These are the trials of a political faith, and no faith is worth anything that has not its trials, and does not stand them well. How long that faith will be so tried, and what extent of sacrifice is to be required, is a question of anxious interest. The best informed people shake their heads and look grave, for as yet there is no opening in the clouds, and all is dark and dreary. War and destruction go on in America; and new elements of hostility are daily imported into the quarrel. India does not fulfil the promises of her advocates. It is said that the stocks of our manufactured cotton goods abroad are still in excess of the demand, so that even without this cotton famine there must have been a great depression of our foreign trade. When and where will this end? The crisis calls for bold measures and more effectual remedies than either masters or men seem aware of. If any can get employment and the means of living elsewhere, is it worth their while to cleave to the closed mill, while mill after mill is still closing, or only kept open for charity? Can these men turn their hands to nothing but the loom and its subsidiary employments? If it be not so, then we must consider it a perilous thing for the country to have so many inhabitants reduced to mere animate machines, with one function and no more; and the present crisis is not without its advantage in opening our eyes to the danger.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY IN BOMBAY.

(From the Daily News, August 15.)

It appears by a recent mail from India that European destitution and mendicity in the Bombay Presidency, and indeed generally throughout the country, have increased to such an alarming extent during the last few years that the Government has been compelled to take the subject in hand and to devise measures for the systematic and permanent relief and suppression of this kind of pauperism. Our position in India depends a great deal upon prestige. In the eyes of the natives we are the *Sahiblogue*, or "ruling people," and as such they bend before us and make our path easy. The Englishman is regarded as if he were of a peculiar caste, and one to be treated with the highest outward respect. In some respects the Hindoo may consider him to be unclean, and the Mohammedan may chuckle with grim complacency over the certainty of his future damnation; but these opinions are not offensively thrust forward, and the conqueror is accepted as a dominant fact, to be treated with outward veneration. The naked, ashy Hindu devotee may inform his admirers that the European who is passing without deigning to give him a glance, is an incarnation of the evil principle, or has been sent to afflict the country by some offended goddess, at whose shrine they have been remiss in presenting offerings; the Mohammedan fakheer may growl to himself something about the "dog Christian," yet with all this there is not a little of real respect as well as of its semblance, and still more of servility.

But though the European commands respect as he rides about in his solar topee, pays his way, and is attended by his own servants, it is a very different thing when he appears in the person of some runaway sailor or broken-down, drunken deserter from the army, soliciting alms, and wandering over the country without attendants, or pursuing, hat in hand, the carriage of some Parsee or wealthy Baboo in a presidential town. To do the nations of India justice, they are singularly kind to this pauper Europeans. Perhaps it gratifies their pride to give alms to one of the ruling caste; a number of these wanderers being partially insane, through the effects of drink or from exposure to the sun, have peculiar claims upon the Eastern mind, and "the mild Hindu" has veins of great compassion in his nature, though he is capable of rising to atrocities almost unknown in Europe. Whatever may be the cause, the life of a European pauper in India is not such a very bad one, and has many attractions of its own. Some of these vagrants even turn up occasionally in this country. Those who lingered on Epsom Downs after nightfall last Derby day may have noticed a young and beautiful Madrassee woman sitting before a fire of crossed sticks, as serenely as if the palm trees of her native land had been rustling above, while her companion, an old English sailor of about sixty years, smoke his short black pipe, commanded her in her own language, and was not unwilling to tell of his wanderings in India.

It is obvious that the increase of such European vagrants in the East is not a thing to be desired; it will hardly contribute to the spread of Western civilization; and the Bombay Government has done right in taking up the subject and attempting to remedy the evil. The Government seems to be entering on this task with humanity as well as with decision and judgment, for private benevolence is to be invited to co-operate with official aid, and all Europeans who absolutely require it will be provided for. This was only to be expected under the rule of such an admirable public servant as Sir Bartle Frere; but when we turn from India to the other great Eastern country which is closely connected with English commerce and interests, we find indications of a great want of humanity and good sense. It is not less important in China than it is in India that Englishmen should be regarded with respect. One great cause of our Chinese wars has arisen from the fact that our merchants in that country have been irritated by Celestial arrogance, and have never considered their persons safe beyond the limits of the Treaty ports. Nothing contributed so powerfully to the hostilities which commenced with the case of the lorcha Arrow than the barbarous murder at Hwang-chu-kee, close to Canton, of six young Englishmen who were taking a walk into the country rather further than was usual. Rightly or wrongly, it has always been the cry of the foreign community in China that their persons have not been sufficiently respected by the Celestials, and so it is all the more surprising that our authorities at Shanghae should have fallen into the fatal mistake of giving up to the Imperial officers even a single European found combating upon the side of the Taepings. It was surely bad enough to give up native Taepings to be tortured and executed by the Imperial authorities, without handing over one of our own countrymen to the same tender mercy. The Shanghae papers, however, mention that one poor wretch of an Englishman, who had been captured at Tsing-poo fighting for the Taepings, was handed over to the Imperialists for punishment. If this be the fact, no language is strong enough to condemn it. The barbarity of giving an Englishman over to be tortured to death is something too monstrous to be condemned in words. The cruelty of Chinese punishments, and the uncertainty of Chinese justice, have made us hitherto insist that all Englishmen accused of violating Chinese law shall be handed over to our own Consuls for judgment and punishment. Our treaty with China expressly provides that the native authorities shall not judge and punish any Englishman. The unhappy man captured at Tsing-poo was, doubtless, some sailor who had probably got among the Taepings in a drunken freak, and was compelled by them to espouse their holy cause. What a fate was his—goaded to fight by the ruthless followers of Hung-seu-tsuen, and then slowly sliced to pieces, or bambooed to death by the executioners of the Tantai! If we give up our own countrymen to be treated after that fashion, what right had we to object to the torture of Lieutenant Anderson and Mr. Bowlby? By such an act, also, the greatest injury is done to Europeans, as a race, in China. There is nothing which our authorities there should be more solicitous to promote than respect for the persons of Europeans, and, no matter what the crime, they should never be left to the Chinese for punishment. Will Lord Palmerston's sudden access of admiration for the Chinese Imperial authorities interfere with his sympathy for this unfortunate *Civis Romanus*?

ITALY.

(L'Indépendance Belge—August 12th.)

[It is to the Emperor Napoleon and not to the Turin Cabinet or Garibaldi that we must turn, if we want to find the solution of the present crisis. Should he decide against the completion of Italy, the Italian Government will have to choose between losing France or Italy.]

It is neither in Sicily nor in Garibaldi's camp, nor at Rome—in the demonstrations of the national committee, nor at Turin—in the deliberations of the Cabinet, that we must look for the solution of the crisis which hangs over Italy but at Paris, in the will of the Emperor Napoleon. The Sovereign who put the armies of France at the service of the Italian cause, who invited the inhabitants of the country to conquer along with him their liberty from the Alps to the Adriatic, who was the promoter and the energetic promoter of the resurrection of a nationality, which before him was agitated by impotent aspirations, is now the arbiter of the destinies of a country which he helped to create. A word from him and everybody will be appeased. Garibaldi will lay down his arms, the Party of Action will be annihilated, the Italian Government will enter into full possession of its authority, and Italy be completed by her capital. If this word be not spoken, we must not delude ourselves, the movement commenced in Sicily may miscarry, and Garibaldi return to Caprera; but the question will none the less remain raised and after fresh agitations, it will no longer be between Italy and the expiring Papacy, but between Italy and the redoubtable Power which keeps her in tutelage.

At Turin, this truth is perfectly understood; and if we can credit the *Discussione*, has been indicated in a diplomatic note to the foreign Powers. . . . In any case, it is not possible that the question has not been debated by the Cabinets of Turin and Paris. What reception has the Emperor given to the claims of Victor Emmanuel, and what resolutions will he take? This is what we cannot tell. Some days ago great hopes were entertained at Paris in the Italian camp. A favourable declaration was expected on the 15th of August. These expectations now seem to be unfounded, and Italy is again threatened with fresh delays, when a prompt solution alone can save her from conflicts in which her very existence is imperilled.

In such a state of things the acts and words of Garibaldi matter little. Whether he succeed, spite of the Government, in appearing before Rome and in making the town rise, or whether he fail and M. Rattazzi remain master of the ground, no change will be made in the situation. If the President of the Cabinet of Turin, now triumphing over the Party of Action, do not succeed in giving Rome to Italy, it is all over with the authority of the Government and the Italian unity. Garibaldi's enterprise may be condemned as imprudent, rash, and inopportune, but it is none the less a logical consequence of the past; and Italy, after all, will always be for those who now wish to complete her constitution, and against those who impede that constitution. Turin will have to choose her position, whether she will be with Italy against France, or with France against Italy. There is no middle course.

THE ITALIAN PRESS.

(La Nuova Europa—Florence. Democratical.)

[The Garibaldi agitation useful to the cause of the nation's rights. The incapacity and incapability of the Italian Government to complete the great work of Italian redemption now known to Europe.]

The firm, resolute, and heroic conduct of Garibaldi, who now has cancelled at Corleone the wrongs of Sarnico, and especially the manifest re-awakening of real patriotism and the valour of their forefathers in the breasts of the Italians, were such as to draw down on them the blame of all Europe; and the theatrical thunderings of all Governments who have recognised us, and who will recognise us when their time is come, begin to put in their right light the Italian questions, and are of more use to the cause of our rights than the vaunted virtues of patience, prudence, and resignation—all very good for beasts of burden—and perhaps so highly estimated by our mediators hitherto from fraternal affection.

The *Globe* and the *Morning Post* deny with disdain the rumour accredited by our official journals, that England thinks of uniting her naval squadron to those of France and Italy to oppose the projects and attempts of Garibaldi.

. . . . .

We have repeatedly said that lies have short legs, and official lies are not an exception.

What must necessarily happen has happened. Europe, spite of the *Monarchia Nazionale* [official paper—Ed. P. O.], knows very well what a reception and what applause the famous royal proclamation met with.

Now, Europe knows the incapacity of the Italian Government—the incapability of the Monarchy—to complete by itself alone the immortal work of the redemption of Italy, and the magnanimity, the courage, the perseverance, the moral and physical strength, the indefeasible rights, and the fixed purposes of that vigorous part of the Italian people, which has hitherto been improperly called the Party of Action, as it is not a party, but a people, and possessed as such of virtues, defects, impatience, generous impulses, and greatness.

Europe knows all this, and no one better than France, who now looks around her, concerned for the future, and will soon call the men to account who led her thus far, for the sad situation their unhappy hesitation has driven her into, and the irreparable way, perhaps in which they have shackled her.

(Il Diritto. Turin. Democratical.)

[The Rattazzian Ministry unscrupulously acted in such a manner as could compromise the King, and the affection and respect the people have for their Sovereign alone have prevented this happening.]

Repression or abdication—this is what the friends of the Ministry are urging upon it as what is before them in the present state of things.

Do not let Garibaldi be allowed to leave the island: for, if he does, the Ministry after such a thing will be morally ruined. Garibaldi's attempt must not be allowed to succeed, "no matter what trouble it may cost."

The attempt of the Garibaldians must be carefully and successfully watched, and put down "*at any cost.*"

All conciliatory means have been exhausted!

Now the Government has no alternative left but this—repression or abdication.

We have not exaggerated these counsels by one word. If any one doubt it, let him read yesterday's *Discussione*.*

But what do they mean by the abdication of the Government? We know only but too well what repression means. Repression means Italian blood shed by Italian hands; it means affection for the country condemned as a criminal offence, the liberation of our brothers in slavery execrated as rebellion, the moral consciousness of her people offended, its aspirations profaned, Italy rendered miserable and afflicted once more.

But what does the abdication of the *Government* mean? It means, replies Signor Broggio, that not even the remedy of a change of Ministers would be left, as the King, having spoken, the judgment which would be given would be against his person. It means, therefore, that the Ministry, according to what its warmest defenders say, has committed, by its Proclamation of the 3rd of August, a greater piece of iniquity than we thought. It means that it has compromised the Crown. . . . The King, it is said, is legally infallible; but when, under such grave circumstances as the present, his words intervene in the form of a Proclamation to the nation, it is impossible to keep the judgment which will be given by every one's conscience on the affair from the person of the King.

This is what naturally would be the case, and this is what the Ministry ought to have reckoned on; but, fortunately, it has not been so, and is not so yet.

The love and respect which in all the provinces of Italy has never been wanting towards the person of the King, made a distinction which might really have appeared impossible; and the nation cried "No: this is not, this cannot be, the will of him in whom centred the votes of the nation. This is a diplomatic act. His counsellors have betrayed the King. Down with Ratazzi! down with the Ministry!"

* A new Rattazzian organ.—Ed. P. O.

LITERATURE.

The Rifle in Cashmere: a Narrative of Shooting Expeditions in Ladak, Cashmere, Punjaub, &c.; with Advice on Travelling, Shooting and Stalking; to which are added Notes on Army Reform and Indian Politics. By Arthur Brinckman. With Illustrations. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The hero of these hunting adventures is manifestly a young man. He is, moreover, highly confident in himself,—free in his judgment upon many things, from the weight of a bullet to promotion by purchase,—frank, lively and intelligent. He is not above relating how, in July, 1855, he first joined his regiment at Windsor, was snubbed by a sentry, and learned the goose-step in the Long Walk. He spent five years in the service, retired, and determined to enjoy a thoroughly good shooting excursion in Cashmere: which being resolved, was forthwith undertaken, the Hills being taken in preference to the Cape, because the writer holds peculiar views, amounting to what he regards as orthodoxy, in hunting matters. He thinks tigers should be stalked,—that sportsmen on horseback ought to use only spears, that elephants should be killed on foot, even in Africa,—that battues are disgusting, and that bears are poor game, after which any Cockney may "puddle." Still, he killed good many himself—one bear especially, which was carrying two old conical balls in him already:—

"Poor Bruin has had a hard time of it, since officers began to visit Cashmere. According to the natives, they are wofully diminished in numbers. Places formerly inhabited by a dozen are only inhabited by one now. Two hundred bears must be annually killed in Cashmere, besides those that are not bagged, and die of their wounds. If they were to write their adventures, some of them would have queer stories to tell. I suppose, nearly every bear in the country must have been shot at time or other. One Sahib came here on purpose to a kill a bear, and one day he got close to one feeding; just as he was about to fire, the bear raised his head and looked at him;—the hunter threw down his rifle and bolted, and never went after bears again, not liking their looks."

The character of the bear, however, will scarcely stand investigation:—

"A great many authors and sportsmen deny that bears eat flesh. It is a mistake; certainly, the natural food of the animal is grass, roots, and fruit. He is very short-sighted, so he can only kill game when he gets them in a good position to stalk. He kills horses by getting near them when feeding on rocky ground, and runs them among the stones, where the horse can hardly move. He then attacks them, generally behind, often eating a great piece out of the hindquarters, and, going away, the wretched horse sometimes remains alive for a whole day after the first attack."

Mr. Brinckman is loquacious, and even irritable, on the subject of sport, especially in India; but his remarks are not without point:—

"It by no means follows that every one who shoots is a sportsman; all depends on the manner in which the individual hunts, as to whether he can be called a sportsman or not. Some men who shoot seem to think only of trying to make a large bag—that is, to kill as many animals as possible. When a man comes back from a shooting excursion, he should be asked, 'What sport?'—not, 'What is your bag?' or, 'How many did you kill?' A man who tries to make a big bag is never a good sportsman, and generally uses silver bullets and other dodges. A doe with a young one inside counts for two; wounded game are counted 'bagged.' A spare rifle is given to the shikaree to swell the number of slain; and if not enough is killed, a few heads and skins will be bought, just to make a good show, on the sportsman's return. There is a good deal of luck as well as skill required for a short trip on the hills. The best shot in existence may go up a hill and see nothing, while a mere novice may come just after him and fire away successfully all day. If one has had bad luck or shot badly, it is no matter for shame; and if one has made a good bag, it is not a thing to boast of to your friends."

—And he goes on to scandalize a little:—

"It is to be regretted that, like all other crafts and callings, 'sportsmen' must count amongst them many impostors. An officer went to the Wurdwun in 1860, taking three shikarees with him, and when he arrived there, gave his rifles to the shikarees to kill ibex for him. Of course, he astonished us by his bag on his return. However, you cannot keep these things dark, even if you make your men swear not to tell. If you buy one or two heads, all very well; but if you return to the plains with an extraordinary bag, inquiries will soon be made as to where you went, and who were your shikarees. Shooting in this manner is very unfair, especially in Cashmere, because you spoil the sport of others and have none yourself. I know, I dare say, as much ibex ground in Cashmere as any one. Well, last year I hunted for them from June 22nd to August 3rd, without even seeing a large buck. I killed three little fellows certainly during this time, but did not feel ashamed of myself; and next month I killed five—three of them fine fellows. These pot-hunting sportsmen damage our prestige amongst the natives. I really believe that the excellence of our officers as sportsmen is the second great prop of our ascendancy in India. I suppose that finer sportsmen will not be found anywhere than among the Europeans in India; and it is a great pity that a few impostors should creep in amongst them. Fancy a stalwart Briton seeing game and sending his servant to 'pot' it!"

Very soon, Mr. Brinckman thinks it necessary to protest against any idea, on the reader's part, that he sets up as a Nimrod. Perhaps the disclaimer was a little necessary, for his advice is given off-hand, not on sporting topics only; but he is welcome to be in earnest, as a fierce denouncer of pot-hunting. Having exhausted this subject, he soars up to that of Army Reform, and next to that of English Rule in India. From the Army Reform chapter we pick up a suggestion for soldiers to talk over. Where did Mr. Brinckman, with all his contempt for bears and elephants, find the courage to write this?—

"The regimental colours do not ornament a ball-room with, but should never be taken on service. They don't make a regiment fight better, and on parade they are a great nuisance. Why should men have to defend with their lives a piece of silk and a pole? A small, light three-pounder would be a more sensible regimental article; every regiment ought to possess one. It would be a more valuable article to defend, and when not wanted could be left in reserve."

What, leave the colours in the ball-room! Bring home no glorious shreds and sacred tatters! Flutter no silken symbol of England upon ramparts slippery with blood! Wave no flag, embroidered with scrolls of victory, in front of charging columns! It may appear very practical to talk about "a piece of silk and a pole," but when the soldier in battle sees the pole and the piece of silk he follows them, and none shall stay him. Napoleon avowed that he owed much to the glitter of his eagles in the van of hard-pressed legions.

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